"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; high north winds.

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SENATE MAY FORCE A PLATT-ODELL CLASH

Mr. Baker, a Platt Candidate, May Be Rejected To-day.

Insurgent Senators Said to Have Combined with the Democrats—Mortgage Tax Bill to be Pressed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Senator Platt or Gov. Odell will control the Railroad Commission during the remainder of the Governor's term, and whether the semblance of cordial relations shall be maintained between the two leaders will depend upon the vote had in the Senate to-morrow upon the confirmation of Frank M. Baker as a member of the commission.

The result of this vote is in grave doubt to-night. Early to-day Senator Platt's friends received information of an alleged alliance between Senators Elsberg, Brackett, and Brown and the Democrats in the Senate to defeat Mr. Baker's confirmation. A solid minority, assisted by the Republican insurgents, can bring about Mr. Baker's rejection.

The alleged combination against Mr. Baker caused the friends of Senator Platt great concern to-day, and there was more scurrying of politicians around the Capitol and more political conferences han have been witnessed during the present session.

Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg refused to-night to declare themselves positively upon the subject. They said they had the matter under consideration. Friends of Mr. Baker and Senator Platt were convinced to-night, however, that they will be found voting with the Democrats when the Senate Committee on Railroads reports Mr. Baker's nomination to the Senate to-morrow. They received information that the insurgents had urged Senator McClelland, Townsend, and Bailey, who had been inclined to vote for Mr. Baker, to stand by the result of their party caucus.

Realizing the opportunity of creating a division in the Republican organization, Senator Grady, the minority leader, to-night had interviews with the three Democratic friends of Mr. Baker, and is confident that he will be able to-morrow to marshal a solid minority against confirmation.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins left the Senate chamber this afternoon to confer with Col. Dunn with regard to the situation with respect to Mr. Baker's nomination, and immediately after their conference Col. Dunn had a conference with Gov. Odell on the subject. What the result of his conference with the Governor was Col. Dunn refused to state, but the fact that he hovered around the Senate chamber during the afternoon, sending for members, created the impression that his alarm had not been dispelled.

MIGHT BLAME GOV. ODELL.

Neither Col. Dunn, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, nor Senator Raines would admit that they considered the Governor as in any way responsible for the situation. They frowned upon the suggestion. Nevertheless, if Mr. Baker's confirmation should be defeated, the friends of Senator Platt and Mr. Baker will not acquit the Governor of responsibility. They are convinced that unless the three insurgents knew that their action would have the indorsement of the Governor they would hardly dare to vote with the Democrats.

Mr. Baker's term as Railroad Commissioner has expired. If, therefore, his nomination should be rejected by the Senate to-morrow, Gov. Odell could wait until the adjournment of the Legislature, make a recess appointment, and thus secure control of the commission.

The feeling which exists here over the situation is shown by comments made to-night by Senator Raines. It is evident that he at least thinks that the movement to defeat Mr. Baker's confirmation has progressed beyond the power of his friends to control.

When Senator Raines was asked what he knew about the attitude of the three insurgents he said: "I understand that they will vote against Mr. Baker. If they do, it will mean Mr. Baker's rejection by the Senate, as I presume the Democrats will vote solidly against confirmation."

When the Senator was asked whether, if his fears were realized the Republican caucus called for to-morrow night to nominate a Republican would take any action towards reading the three insurgents out of the party, he said:

"What would be the use of that? I don't think a single one of them has an ounce of Republican blood in his body. They made an alliance at the beginning of the session for their own political benefit, and during the whole session they have had only the accomplishment of their own ends in view.

"The character of their alliance is shown by the fact that any time any one of them felt like it he felt willing to vote against a particular measure when solicited by one of the other two, or rather I should say that Brackett and Brown have been at all times willing to do whatever Elsberg wants, for he is the controlling spirit of the combination. And while they will stick to their own views to effect the purposes of one or the other of them, they have shown no willingness to yield to the sentiment of the twenty-four other Republicans in the Senate. What kind of Republicanism is that?

"I will make this prediction right now: Not one of them will ever be returned to the Senate."

"Do you think that they have initiated the movement against Mr. Baker's nomination?"

"It is all their own foolishness," said the Senator. "If they could see into the future they would act differently."

It is known that friends of the Governor called on him to-day and advised him that the time had come when he must measure strength with Senator Platt or lose his prestige in the organization. They told him that Senator Platt's action in throwing the weight of his influence against mortgage tax legislation, despite his knowledge of the necessity of such legislation to bring about a redemption of the Governor's pledge to abolish direct taxation, was a clear indication that the senior Senator was planning to retire him from political life by the methods used effectually against former Republican Governors.

MORTGAGE TAX NOT ABANDONED.

It can be stated on good authority that the Governor has by no means abandoned his intention to secure some kind of mortgage tax legislation before the close of the session, despite the fact that Senator Platt has declared that mortgage tax legislation is dead. There are the best of reasons for believing that the Governor is receiving effectual aid from Senator Malby, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in the perfection of his plan to compel the passage of some sort of a Mortgage Tax bill.

The Senate Finance Committee rushed out a large number of special appropriation bills to-day. It is understood that as soon as the Governor gets all these measures in his hands he will send for members of the Senate and Assembly who have a special interest in them and give notice that unless mortgage tax legislation is enacted it will be impossible for him to approve of any of these appropriations. This threat is expected to have the desired result.

There was a hearing this afternoon before the Senate Railroads Committee on the nomination of Mr. Baker, and a large number of railroad men appeared to put in a plea for a favorable report from the committee.

The only opponent of the nomination present at the hearing was J. A. Ramsey of the Brotherhood of Trainmen. Those who appeared to plead for Mr. Baker's confirmation were G. W. Gotschell, an engineer, of Westchester; A. W. Young, a railroad engineer, of Albany; George W. Wrightson, Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the Brotherhood of Engineers; M. Flannery, James Walsh, and Jerry Harris, J. J. Scott, and James E. Clark, also of the Brotherhood of Engineers; M. Vincent, representing the railway conductors; G. W. Gibbons, representing the railroad firemen, and J. J. Winter, representing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway system.

Those who spoke in favor of Mr. Baker's nomination said that the railroad employes of the State had never had a better friend than Mr. Baker.

LOBBYISTS AT THE CAPITOL.

More Around the Corridors Than for Many Recent Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—It was generally remarked to-day that there were more lobbyists and promoters around the legislative halls than have been observed here in many years. As they are no longer admitted to the floor of either the Senate or the Assembly, they almost block the entrances to the two chambers, importuning doorkeepers to take in cards to Senators and Assemblymen.

Lobbyists and promoters who were active here years ago but gave up business while the Republican organization controlled legislation have made their reappearance. James Davies, who is well known in Washington, said he had not been in Albany for fourteen years when he was in town here to-day promoting legislation for a scheme to purify water through electricity. He had his invention with him, and as an evidence of good faith was ready to give demonstrations on the spot.

LABOR STRUGGLE IN OMAHA.

Workmen of Many Unions Preparing to Strike and Merchants Organizing to Oppose Them.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 15.—One of the biggest and most far-reaching struggles between capital and labor in the history of Omaha is expected to be inaugurated on May 1. A large number of unions are planning to walk out on strike on that day. It is known that the merchants of the city are secretly organizing to fight them. Part of the plan of the merchants, it is said, will be for jobbers to refuse goods to everybody employing union labor. Every merchant in the combination will refuse to allow goods to go where they will directly or indirectly benefit union labor.

Already 800 workingmen of Omaha are out of employment as a result of the strike of the hodcarriers and the refusal of dealers in building material to supply material to contractors who employ union labor.

The men out of work are as follows: Hodcarriers, 350; bricklayers, 100; teamsters, 250; electricians, 230; plasterers, 25; cement workers, 20, making a total of 770 in the unions. The other thirty are made up of engineers employed usually upon hoisting engines in buildings under construction, sheet metal workers, ordinarily engaged in making cornices; structural iron workers, and laborers who would be employed shoveling sand and handling bricks.

Wood workers in the planing mills, brickmakers, and other material manufacturers are at work, but are employed on goods to be shipped out of town.

Building is at a standstill. Work on the new auditorium has been stopped thirty days.

MARSHALL FIELD OPTIMISTIC.

He Believes That Prosperity Will Continue Despite the Slump in the Stock Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—After a six weeks' visit to the Pacific Coast, Marshall Field returned to Chicago to-day:

"Conditions throughout the West point unerringly to continuance of present prosperity," he said "Its basis is sound, and an advance, if anything, is indicated.

"The conditions throughout the agricultural districts of the West were never better at this season of the year. On the coast there has been just sufficient rain to make them almost perfect. It is so also through Kansas and other States of the Western agricultural belt.

"I returned to Chicago on the Santa Fé system, and along that line the prospects, based on the present situation, point to an almost unprecedented season of good crops."

"The substantial indication of continued business growth on the Pacific Coast is found in the recent remarkable rainfall in that section. If present conditions throughout the Western States fulfill promises now shown, the yields of crops this year will be almost unprecedented. That is the best assurance of substantial and increased trade and prosperity."

"Do you see any threatened danger as a result of the shake-up of the stock markets?" was asked.

"I see no danger whatever," was the reply. "I believe, and had believed for some time, that the prices of securities were too high. They had been advanced by great market activity to points which did not represent proper values. There has been a large shrinkage as a result of the recent reaction, but this, I believe, is for good. It has operated beneficially in that, in my opinion, it has merely placed prices at levels normal and commensurate with conditions and true values."

BUSY LAKE SEASON EXPECTED.

Preparations for Night Work at the Ashtabula Docks.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, April 15.—Within a few weeks all the ore and coal docks of the Pennsylvania Company here are to be extensively lighted by electricity. The Lake Shore docks are also to be lighted in this manner.

These preparations indicate that a great deal of night work is to be done this season, necessitated by the greatly increased traffic in both ore and coal which will mark the season of navigation. All marine men look forward to this season to eclipse in amount of traffic all other years in lake marine history.

The power for the lighting of the Pennsylvania docks will come from an electric plant which has to furnish power for running dock machinery, the first of the kind to be used on the great lakes.

Solid Comfort

Can be had in through cars from New York to Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa; also to Atlanta, connecting for the West and Southwest via Seaboard Air Line Railway, double daily trains. Office, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

ELEVATED MEN TO VOTE ON STRIKE

Demand for Nine Hour Work Day Refused.

THE ROAD IS HIRING MEN

Peremptory Action by Interborough Directors After Long Session—All Day Union Meeting Is Arranged.

Following a peremptory refusal yesterday on the part of the Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to consider the demands of the employes of the Manhattan Railway for a nine-hour work day and certain other concessions, the Executive Committee of the recently organized union among the men issued a call for a meeting of all the members to-day, when the question as to whether a strike should be called will be put to a general vote.

In a statement given out last night by the Executive Committee the prediction was freely made that the vote would result in a strike, and the prospect of a possible temporary tie-up of the elevated road to infuse new difficulty into the local transit problem is staring New Yorkers in the face.

The action of the Directors was taken at a meeting of the board held in the office of August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in the Equitable Building. At the close of the meeting, which was of about two hours' duration, the result was communicated to President George E. Pepper of the Manhattan Railway Employes' Union, who was in waiting in an adjoining room, accompanied by a Grievance Committee appointed by the union some time ago.

The decision of the Interborough Directors to reject the men's demands was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, after hearing the statement of the Committee of Employes of the Manhattan Division, regrets that it cannot comply with the demand of the committee for a nine-hour day, inasmuch as the present hours are satisfactory, and the rates of pay are higher than those of any other railroad system in New York or other large cities.

Since the strike talk began the management of the Manhattan Railway has been hiring men by the wholesale, and it is also known that the names of many hundreds of men are on the waiting lists of the company.

President Pepper and his committee, immediately after they had learned of the action taken, went to a printing establishment, and ordered circulars calling for a meeting of the 3,500 employes of the Manhattan Division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes. The members of the committee then dispersed and later distributed the circulars among the employes of the various lines. Copies were also posted in some of the power houses.

The committee held a meeting last night in the back room of a saloon at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. President Pepper presided and about forty members in addition to the Executive Committee attended. The final plans for to-day's meeting were formulated.

The session lasted about three hours, beginning at 8 o'clock and ending a little after 11. Neither Mr. Pepper nor any of those in attendance was willing to discuss what had occurred, but as they left the participants of the conference seemed in a jubilant mood. From what could be gathered they seemed glad that the differences between the management and the employes at last had come to a head, and appeared convinced that a strike was imminent.

The meeting to-day will be held in Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street. It will be a continuous affair, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning and continuing until well into the night hours, so as to afford all the men an opportunity to attend during their hours off duty.

As to the possibility of an immediate strike, it was said last night that if the vote could be taken to-day, the strike could not be declared in the regular way until the action had received the sanction of the President of the National Organization of Street Railway Employes, with which the Manhattan Railway Employes' Union is affiliated.

The latter, W. D. Mahon, arrived in this city yesterday forenoon from Detroit. At the Ashland House it was said that Mr. Mahon had come here not for the purpose at this time of taking part in the threatened fight between the Company and its employes, but on other business.

After the vote on the strike is taken, according to the constitution of the organization, President Mahon must be formally called in and endeavor to settle the trouble peacefully. Should he fail, the matter must ultimately be brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the parent organization, and only in the event a strike is sanctioned by that body can the local division depend on the support of the international organization. The men, however, it was explained, could use an alternative go on strike even without the consent of the international organization.

The Executive Committee of the union is composed of the following members: George E. Pepper, President; D. McCormack, H. B. May, Thomas Caprotti, James Fullbrook, George W. Corwin, E. A. Pickett, and J. Rogers. A member of the committee last night authorized this statement, in which the causes leading up to the strike and the grievances of the men were set forth:

"Present conditions among the men on the Manhattan Railway and the attitude of the men resulting from these conditions indicate that a strike is inevitable. This is the last resort of the men to obtain a remedy against conditions which have existed during a number of years and which are well-nigh intolerable. The officials of the company have had these conditions explained to them and are fully cognizant of them, but have made no effort to abate them.

"Several conferences had been held with the officials concerning the excessive working hours before the positive demand for a nine-hour day was formulated. The work day on the Manhattan system is from ten to seventeen hours. For some time the average has been twelve hours a day on some lines.

"On the Ninth Avenue line the day is from 12 to 17 hours. There are some men working from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8:15 at night for a compensation of only $1.20. In some instances 70 cents is being paid for twelve hours' labor."

President Pepper, however, said shortly before 1 o'clock this morning that he hoped to avoid a strike, and did not think there would be one.

"I believe that the matter will be settled by noon to-day," said Mr. Pepper in conclusion.

Speedway Investigation Ordered.

Discussing the reported undermining of the Speedway for about 70 feet just above the Washington Bridge, as found by Frederick Johnson, a diver, while searching for the body of Adolph Openhym, Park Commissioner Willcox said yesterday that the matter had been referred to the Chief Engineer of the department for investigation.

This Is the Fastest Train

for the distance between New York and Boston. Save a day between the East and West. The New York Central's 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

COLOMBIA'S ATTITUDE TO THE CANAL TREATY.

Dispatch to London from Bogota Says Ratification Is Very Doubtful—Circular from Minister of State.

LONDON, April 15.—A private cable dispatch received here to-day from a British source at Bogota says the ratification of the Colombian-United States Panama Canal treaty is extremely doubtful.

COLON, April 15.—Gen. Aristidis Fernandez, now Premier and Minister of State at Bogota, in a circular dated March 10, addressed to the Governors of the departments, endeavors to demonstrate that Colombia, by reducing the salaries of the Government employes by 2 per cent. and by reducing the army to half its present footing, will be able eight years hence to redeem by withdrawal from circulation in the republic paper money amounting today to 688,000,000 pesos. The circular further states:

"It is satisfactory to me to be able to declare that the above result is possible of execution without taking into consideration the prospective income from the Panama Canal. Consequently the next Congress will be able to deal with this interesting subject with full freedom and without any constraint arising from our fiscal situation."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is believed here, in spite of to-day's dispatches from London and Colon, that the Colombian Congress will ratify the canal treaty.

The assurances given to Mr. Hay by the United States Minister at Bogota and by Dr. Herran, the Colombian Minister at Washington, have thus far been justified by what has occurred in Colombia.

MISSOURI BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Lieut. Gov. Lee Collapses After Making a Statement—Two Senators Said to Have Been Indicted.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Expected revelations in the legislative bribery scandal before the Grand Jury at Jefferson City today were not made because of the collapse of Lieut. Gov. Lee. After a two hours' interview early this morning with Attorney General Crow, in which he is said to have made revelations regarding the use of money to procure legislation, he took to his bed. He was unable to be present at the session of the Grand Jury to-day, his physician saying that he is threatened with nervous prostration. He was able to go before the Grand Jury for thirty minutes to-night, and gave some important testimony, but then was compelled to go back to bed.

Since the disclosures of bribery in connection with the so-called "alum" bill, Lee has greatly changed in appearance. He has lost weight and looks drawn and haggard. There is talk that he will resign his office, as pressure is being brought to bear on him to get him to do so. He says he does not know whether or not he will resign.

United States Senator Stone expects to have a conference in this city to-morrow with Lee if that is possible, as Mr. Stone wishes to learn something from the Lieutenant Governor before he goes before the Cole County Grand Jury.

It is said to-night on good authority that the Grand Jury sitting in this city has voted indictments for perjury against two of the Senators accused of bribery.

State Senator Frank Farris, known as the head of the "alum combine," will be the chief witness before the local inquisition to-morrow. Important testimony is expected from him, as Circuit Attorney Folks is holding over him a threat of indictment for perjury if he does not give information about bribery.

Among the discoveries of the Grand Jury to-day was one that checks drawn upon a Steelville bank had been paid to certain members of the Senate who voted against the repeal of the "alum" law. One of these is known to have been deposited by State Senator John P. Collins of St. Louis, in the Lafayette Bank of this city, the day after the Legislature adjourned. Collins deposited four one-thousand-dollar bills at the same time. Steelville is the home of Senator Farris.

The local Grand Jury is now in possession of the full story of the "alum" legislation. Indictments will be returned this week. What day it is impossible to state.

A MOTOR-COACH RAILWAY.

Automobile Principle to be Introduced on a Short Line in the South of England.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 16.—A fresh development in the automobile principle on railways is described by The Times to-day. It is to be introduced on the short branch line owned jointly by the London and Southwestern and the London, Brighton and South Coast Railways, between Fratton and Havant, (Hampshire.)

A locomotive Superintendent has designed a steam motor-coach, the engine and carriage of which are on the same pair of four-wheeled bogies. The total length is 56 feet. The boiler is of the vertical type. It is possible to drive a train at either end. There are two classes of compartments, carrying forty-two passengers altogether. The engine generates steam rapidly.

The various railways are watching such experiments as this keenly, with a view to economies. A single-carriage automobile train would be wonderfully useful when a special is desired for a single person or a party. A few motor coaches could be kept ever ready at various important stations.

A GOOD ROAD TO CHICAGO.

Association Incorporated in Albany to Make a Smooth Highway to the West.

ALBANY, April 15.—The New York and Chicago Road Association was incorporated here to-day for the purpose of obtaining an improved highway between those two cities.

The principal office is in New York City, and the Directors are Col. Albert A. Pope of Cohasset, Mass.; William L. Dickinson of Springfield, Mass.; William S. Crandall and Arthur H. Battey of Brooklyn, and L. C. Boardman of New York City.

SERVIAN OFFICERS ARRESTED.

VIENNA, April 15.—Col. Ilic, commanding the Sixth Regiment at Belgrade, and six other officers have been arrested at Semlin, a Hungarian frontier town, six miles from Belgrade, on the charge of conspiring against King Alexander.

The King submitted the arrested officers to a personal examination.

A dispatch sent from Vienna on April 10 said that rumors were current of a plot to kill King Alexander, and that the attempt on his life was planned for Sunday, April 12.

The plot was discovered, and fifty persons suspected of complicity in it were arrested. Other arrests were expected.

You can't buy a better collar button than the Krements One Piece. There's none so good.—Adv.

EIGHT SICILIANS HELD FOR BARREL MURDER

Secret Service Men Saw Victim in Counterfeiters' Company.

PERHAPS KILLED AS SPY

Prisoners Said to be Members of Mafia—Rounded Up and Seized Simultaneously on the Bowery.

Eight Sicilians, said to be members of the Italian Mafia and one of the most dangerous bands of counterfeiters that ever operated in this country, were arrested on the Bowery last evening, and the United States Secret Service agents and the local police are certain that they were responsible for the murder of the man whose body was found in a barrel in East Eleventh Street, near Avenue D, early Tuesday morning.

Three of the secret service agents saw the man who was murdered in the company of three of the prisoners in a butcher's shop in Stanton Street on the evening preceding the finding of the body. The agents were watching the movements of the men because, they say, they knew them to be members of the band of counterfeiters which they had kept under surveillance day and night for more than a year.

The man who was murdered had never before been seen with any of the members of that band, and was not known to the agents. He was noted by them as a newcomer, and a careful description of him was taken. When the agents saw the body of the murdered man they immediately identified it as that of the person they had seen the night before.

Believing that the men who were last seen with the victim and their confederates were connected with the crime, the Secret Service agents started to round them up. They did not sleep. Neither did the several local detectives who were assigned to aid them. The officers visited the rendezvous of the gang, watching the goings and comings of the members.

They did not manage to get all of the suspected men where they could arrest them simultaneously, but there was only one of them missing last evening. The others—eight of them—had been followed, and all of them were walking on the Bowery when the signal was passed along and the detectives took the suspects into custody. It was done within fifteen minutes—between 8:15 and 8:30 o'clock.

Every one of the eight Sicilians who were made prisoners was armed. They carried in their pockets revolvers and daggers. But the police descended on them so suddenly and so unexpectedly, and with such an overwhelming force, that they were unable to offer much resistance.

The authorities were successful in more than this. They found the place where they are certain the murder was committed. It is a peaty café in a low, ramshackle two-story building at 226 Elizabeth Street. In that place a barrel was found that is an exact counterpart of the barrel in which the body of the murdered man was found. There was sawdust on the foot of the place, too—such sawdust as was found in the barrel into which the victim's body was thrust. A large number of letters and papers were taken from hidden drawers and holes in the building, and they are said to be valuable evidence.

ALLEGED LEADER CAUGHT.

Giuseppe Morello lives at the Elizabeth Street address, and he is said by the police to be the leader of the band of counterfeiters which operates in New Orleans, Chicago, Pittsburg, and one or two other cities through the headquarters in New York. Morello is thirty-four years old, and is a man of unusual intelligence. He was the first of the men arrested last evening. He was near the corner of Delancey Street when Detectives Foy, Jackson, and O'Ferrell grabbed him, pinioned his arms, and rendered his violent struggles useless.

Almost simultaneously, Tomasso Petto, who was Morello's companion, but who was walking a little ahead of him at the time, was seized. In the pockets of these men were found cigars of the same brand and shape of those that were found in the pockets of the murdered man.

A few minutes later, on the Bowery, between Spring and Prince Streets, Joseph Fanaro, Messina Genova, and Lorenzo Lobiodo were seized by Detective Sergts. Weller, Grabe, and Gallagher. These three prisoners also carried loaded revolvers.

Detectives Mulcare, Collins, Reilly, and O'Rorke came near missing their men. They followed them up the Bowery for a distance of several blocks, not finding an opportune time and place to seize them. At Grand Street the men turned and walked hurriedly, almost ran, in fact, over to Elizabeth Street. When they reached the corner of those streets the detectives overtook them and arrested them. There was a hard fight, but the detectives, powerful men, threw the prisoners to the sidewalk, and, beating their heads on the stones, they weakened them so that they were submissive and went with them to Police Headquarters. These men were Vito Lobiodo, Dominico Pecoraro, and Pietro Inzarillo. Lobiodo is only twenty-four years old and is a brother of Lorenzo Lobiodo.

All of these men, when they were taken to the office of Inspector McClusky, proved to be the men indicated in the recorded descriptions that had been made from time to time during the last year by the Secret Service agents.

There was but one of the band, as it now stands, absent. He is said to be Laduca, the keeper of the butcher's shop at 16 Stanton Street, where Morello, Pecoraro, and Genova were with the victim the night before the body was found.

The murdered man was the Secret Service agents and the police say they do not know. He may have been a stranger to the plotters who had gained some information of their workings and who was considered as likely to divulge it, wittingly or unwittingly.

Or he may have been considered by them as a spy. Or he may have been a member of the band and of the Mafia from some other city, who had come to New York to confer with his confederates, and who had in some way angered or displeased them. Certain it is, the secret service agents say, that he had never before been in the company of the men here.

ANOTHER MURDER SUSPECTED.

The authorities say that in the arrest of the eight Sicilians they have rounded up the remnant of one of the most dangerous confederations of evildoers in the United States. They are known to have been associated for several years with a company that operated in many places.

Originally, the police think, the membership in this organization numbered about thirty, but that has been materially reduced by the arrest and conviction of several of them, and, the police believe, by the assassination of some who were considered unsafe. Several of the former members of this same band are now serving sentences in Sing Sing and other penitentiaries in this part of the country, all for counterfeiting.

William J. Flynn, agent in charge of the United States Secret Service here, had his men watching the men arrested last night for more than a year. Last Fall, when Joseph Catania, the Brooklyn grocer, was murdered and his body sewn up in a sack and thrown over the cliff at Bay Ridge, the agents say they learned from a member that Catania was affiliated with the Mafia and also with this counterfeiting band.

Catania became addicted to the excessive use of liquor, and when under its influence he was wont to talk too freely of the affairs of the society. Therefore it was supposed by the agents that the others had made away with him in order to protect themselves. They could not get positive proof of that, but, nevertheless, they learned the secrets of the local organization and kept its members under surveillance.

Agents John J. Henry, Lawrence Ritchie, and George E. Burns were watching these men on Monday last. In the course of the evening they followed the three men—Morello, the leader; Pecoraro and Genova—to the butcher's shop of Laduca, at 16 Stanton Street. The three men, with the proprietor, conferred together in the rear of the front room. Near the door, sitting on a box, they saw the strange man.

Later this man talked with the others. Then the agents obtained a good view of him, one of them going in the place on some pretense, and this description was carefully noted. There was no way of learning the man's name.

About that time a rickety spring wagon, with two men on the seat, was driven to the door. One of the men alighted and passed inside. A moment later all of the men came out of the store. In the company was the stranger and the proprietor of the place, Laduca. They separated, going in different directions, and the detectives kept no further track of their movements that night.

VICTIM THE STRANGE MAN.

Chief Agent Flynn started his men at work on the case early Tuesday morning—within two hours after the finding of the body. Agent Henry viewed the body. He was positive it was that of the strange man he had seen the night before. He so notified Chief Flynn. Immediately all available men were put on the case, the Chief instructing them to learn the whereabouts of every member of the Morello band.

A conference was held with Inspector McClusky, some of whose men had at times worked with the Secret Service agents in the case of these counterfeiters, and with Inspector Schmittberger, in whose district the body was found, and with Capt. Becker of the Union Market Police Station.

Just before noon yesterday Agent Flynn called upon Inspector McClusky for a dozen or so men, to be available on an instant's notice. Agent Flynn intended to make the capture of the men at about 2 o'clock. All was in readiness, and every agent and every detective had been instructed just what to do and what signals to follow, in order that the arrests might be simultaneous and prevent communication between the prisoners.

Two o'clock came, but the signals were not given and the arrests were not made. All the rest of the afternoon the suspects were permitted to go their own ways, but the agents followed them to their various homes, remained on watch outside while they ate their suppers, and dogged them when they went out into the streets.

The hours dragged on, the excitement and uneasiness among the watchers growing more intense. There was the possibility that the trail of one of them would be lost, or that one of the watched men would discover that he was being followed and apprise his associates.

Yet Agent Flynn would not make the descent. Vito Laduca, the proprietor of the shop in which the conference with the victims of the crime was held, was still missing. As night came it was decided that it would be dangerous to let the matter remain longer in suspense.

Orders were given for the seizure. The men were near each other at the time. It looked as though they were going somewhere for an evening meeting. The known rendezvous were known to be in the Stanton Street butcher shop, the café at 226 Elizabeth Street, Morello's home, and at 6 Prince Street, over a saloon. These places were being watched.

As the suspects separated some distance, probably to avoid attention, passed up the Bowery, the signal was sent along the line. Then the arrests were made.

At Headquarters the prisoners, in addition to Morello, gave their addresses as follows: Fanaro, 23 Rivington Street; Genova, 314 East Fifteenth Street; Lorenzo Lobiodo, 305 Mott Street; Vito Lobiodo, 305 Mott Street; Pecoraro, 120 Chrystie Street; Inzarillo, Prince Street between Mott and Mulberry; Petio, 238 Elizabeth Street.

Agent Flynn had had the names of these men for several weeks and was planning to arrest them on counterfeiting charges, but the opportune moment had not arrived when the murder hastened their action.

Three years ago Morello was arrested in this city, counterfeit five-dollar silver certificates being found on his persons. Several members of the band were arrested at the same time. The latter were convicted, all of them, but Morello was acquitted.

Five members of the same band, including one woman, were arrested last Fall in Hackensack, N. J., a plant used by them for the counterfeiting of silver cefs being confiscated. All of those prisoners are now serving sentences.

Within the last three months five other members of the same band were arrested in this city for passing five-dollar counterfeit notes on the National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J.

The plates were not found at that time. All the prisoners are serving sentences. Laduca, the butcher, who still is at large, was arrested in Pittsburg for counterfeiting, but was released about two months ago, though two of his companions were held for trial.

While these men gave various occupations and professed to be conducting various places of business, the police say they have no legitimate occupations at all, except as a blind. Such is believed to be the case of the pastry café at 226 Elizabeth Street, where the murder is supposed to have been committed. Usually in such cafés the cooking is done in the basement.

In the basement at that number there is no arrangement for cooking, all of it being done outside. The police believe that that room formerly was used for counterfeiting, and that it was there that the unknown man's throat was cut.

A barrel found in that room bore the stenciled mark "W. G. & Co." the same as that on the one in which the body was found. Both of these barrels, it was learned, came from Wallace & Thompson, bakers, at 303 Washington Street.

SUIT AGAINST NEW YORKERS.

Mississippi Man's Claim Against W. A. Milliken and Harry B. Mason of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 15.—Samuel H. Buck of Mississippi has entered suit against W. A. Milliken and Harry B. Mason of New York for the sum of $61,209.50, the amount claimed for services rendered Milliken, financial and otherwise, during the suit of Milliken vs. Sullivan, which has been in court for three years. Only a few days ago it was being argued in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans for the second time.

The suit of Milliken vs. Sullivan is for the sum of $100,000, claimed to be due him for commissions on the sale of several hundred thousand acres to Gen. Russell A. Alger and Col. W. D. Mann, some four years ago.

FEES TO MINERS' LAWYERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 15.—An attorney here states that he has learned what the lawyers engaged by the mine workers for the Strike Commission proceedings will receive.

He says Clarence S. Darrow, the chief counsel, will get $15,000, having given up four months of his time exclusively to the strikers' case. John J. Murphy and James L. Lenahan of this city, he says, will receive $2,500 each; John and James Shea, $2,500 each; Daniel J. McCarthy of Hazleton, $1,500, and C. N. Brumm and J. J. Kearney, $1,000 each. He also states that John T. Lenahan and Joseph O'Brien, who represented the non-union mine workers, will receive $25,000.

New Yorkers Get Coal Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

SULLIVAN, Ind., April 15.—John S. Bays at this city has consummated a deal by which 8,000 acres of coal lands in Cass and Curry townships, this county, become the property of New York capitalists, the price being $300,000.

It's on the Corner

of 26th St. and Fifth Ave., the New York Island System's new uptown ticket office. Tickets to all points west of Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

NEW CHARGES IN METROPOLITAN CASE

Osborne Says He Will Prove $30,000,000 Steal.

Nicoll's Objections Often Overruled While Amory Reads from Annual Reports in Effort to Show Discrepancies.

A new chief actor and a new line of testimony distinguished the Amory-Vreeland libel hearing before Magistrate Barlow yesterday afternoon and last night. James W. Osborne, ex-Assistant District Attorney, took De Lancey Nicoll's place in the centre of the stage, and Mr. Nicoll was forced to take the defensive attitude of objecting to every line of questioning Mr. Osborne directed at Mr. Amory on the witness stand.

Again Mr. Amory, who is complainant against President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on the ground that the latter libeled him in describing him as a notorious character and accusing him of making the anti-Metropolitan charges for stock-jobbing purposes, was the only witness. In answer to Mr. Osborne's questions he testified to various alleged fraudulent features in the railway company's reports for the last five years. The noticeable fact about the testimony was that it dealt with charges not included in Mr. Amory's original published accusations against the company.

Referring to the official and sworn reports to the State Railroad Commissioners, the witness pointed out figures and statements which he interpreted as showing that the company's officers had charged up as expenses millions of dollars spent to construct lines of road that had been reported in previous years as already built and running. He pointed out statements alleged to prove that the padding of expenditures included engineering salaries at the rate of $36,000 for a mile of double trackage, whereas $300 a mile would have been a more proper estimate.

The previous hearings in the libel case were held in Magistrate Barlow's private room, but as this had proved too small for the many participants and spectators the Special Sessions courtroom was secured this time. When the Magistrate took his seat at 5 o'clock there sat around the counsels' table De Lancey Nicoll and Paul D. Cravath, counsel for Mr. Vreeland and the railway company; Stephen Little, the expert accountant, who was employed by the company to contradict the claims made by the independent accountants who charged falsifications in the reports; Eugene A. Philbin, who has been making an investigation for Henry J. Braker, a stockholder in the company; ex-Assistant District Attorney Thomas F. Byrne, Mr. Amory's lawyer from the beginning of the hearings, and Mr. Osborne, who was employed by the Amory interests recently.

MR. OSBORNE'S QUESTIONING.

Although Mr. Osborne was present last week, when Mr. Nicoll cross-examined Amory, this was the first time he had taken a leading part in the case, and Mr. Nicoll and he did not relax in their "tooth-and-nail" squabbles with each other from start to finish of the session. With very few exceptions the Magistrate supported Mr. Osborne against his adversary's objections.

Without any introduction Mr. Osborne called Mr. Amory to the stand, and began by asking him about his past experiences in the railroading business.

The witness said he had bought and sold stocks and had promoted and worked for railway companies for sixteen years, having been Secretary of the Third Avenue system more than a year. He had sold several franchises.

Q.—What were they? A.—The Jerome Park Railway and the Fifth Avenue stage line.

Q.—How much did you make out of selling these franchises?

Mr. Nicoll was on his feet with an objection.

"But you have tried to prove this man a pauper," retaliated Mr. Osborne. "I intend to show it is not true."

There was a lengthy argument, and Mr. Amory, upon being forced to answer, said he made $40,000 by the two transactions. He was asked if it was true he had suggested to Mr. Philbin that a receiver for the Metropolitan ought to be appointed. His reply was to the effect that he said to Mr. Philbin that a receiver for the other hands, so that its officials would not pay wrongful dividends and render improper accounts. Mr. Philbin had replied that he did not think a receivership within the range of possibility, judging from what his relations had had made.

The witness said he had practically the same talk with Messrs. Drayton and Taylor, who took practically Mr. Philbin's views, after he (Amory) had told them he wanted to see the road in the hands of honest men. He said he told each of them that his object was not to make the road depreciate, but to make them more valuable, as he thought they would rise under a more proper management.

Q.—Was it your object to get back for the stockholders the stock that you thought had been taken away from them? Was that your sole object? A.—Exactly.

Mr. Amory continued by saying that he had told everybody with whom he spoke on the subject that the property would become more valuable in case the millions improperly taken away from the stockholders could be saved.

"Now tell me," said Mr. Osborne, "why you told these men that there had been tremendous stealings and that the accounts of the company had been falsified to the extent of millions of dollars?"

Mr. Nicoll objected. Mr. Osborne explained the nature of the libel claimed against Mr. Amory. The man had been accused of stockjobbing and malice. Mr. Nicoll put him on the stand and proved that he (Amory) made certain statements. It was the right of the man to show that he was not malicious, but honest.

"If the things he said were true," added Mr. Osborne, "he was not malicious. I propose to prove every one of them was true."

Mr. Nicoll argued that this was not the time for such proof, but that Mr. Osborne, with such an end in view, should wait until the defense had brought witnesses to prove the untruth of the statements about the company. The defense had brought no such witnesses.

"You aren't afraid to have me make good on these assertions, are you?" interrupted Mr.

District Attorney's office," said Mr. Nicoll, "before you [pointing at Mr. Osborne] ever heard of the case."

WOULD TRACE DISCREPANCIES.

"Have you?" retorted Mr. Osborne. "Well, we'll see if you can thresh out this three-million-dollar discrepancy. We know who got the money, and we'll try to show it."

At this point Mr. Osborne began to hand the witness volume after volume of reports, from which Mr. Amory was allowed by the court to "refresh his memory." Taking these reports one by one, he picked out the figures and statements about which Mr. Osborne questioned him. Occasionally he seemed to forget himself and deliver a personal opinion, but Mr. Nicoll's objection in each such instance caused Mr. Osborne to withdraw the question and instruct the witness to stick to reading the reports.

From these reports Mr. Amory read about the sum of $1,953,171.47 spent by the company from 1898 to 1900 for certain work on the Second Avenue line of the street railway system.

According to the witness the report of 1898 told of the completion of the work of turning the old horse car line into an underground trolley road, and it was stated that the work was completed in that year. Two years later, however, according to Mr. Amory, the report of 1900 described the same work identically, stated that it had been paid for and done in the year just over, and named the expenditures at a figure exceeding those quoted two years previously.

"The work reported completed and paid for in 1900," testified the witness, "was the same exactly as that mentioned in the 1898 report. In 1898 it was put down as costing $1,900,000 approximately. In 1900, with no increase of mileage, showing that it was the same work, it cost about $4,000,000."

"So," said Mr. Osborne, "that was twice the company paid for building the same road?"

Mr. Amory, after replying affirmatively, stated that the report of 1900 said the company had bought 275 cars for the Second Avenue line at a cost of $203,458.01. In the same report, continued the witness, it was stated under a listing of car statistics that the line only had 253 cars, leaving 22 cars unaccounted for.

Mr. Osborne announced after one of his opponent's objections that he intended to have Mr. Amory substantiate all his charges by reading proof of them from the sworn reports, which reports would be introduced in evidence later on. Then began a line of questioning purposed to show that the Fifty-ninth Street line was paid for by the company (according to the sworn reports) in three or more different years after it was completed, the figures in question having been sworn. This aroused the warmest colloquy yet heard between the lawyers.

"I say all this is a small excuse to have the witness, who acknowledges venom and hatred, go over the accounts and make his inferences," cried Mr. Nicoll. "Why don't you stick to the charges made in the Hertle report, for which Mr. Amory furnished the figures? That report accused us of stealing $18,000,000 from the stockholders. Why don't you take up your time with something worth while? Why do you waste it on these matters that are mere chicken feed?"

"We'll prove it was $30,000,000 instead of $18,000,000," said Mr. Osborne.

"No, I won't make it $30,000,000 or any other sum," responded Mr. Nicoll. "What is the purpose of this examination, anyway?"

"I'll tell you," replied Mr. Osborne. "You asked this witness on a previous cross-examination why he had begun his investigations of the affairs of the company looking toward the appointment of a receiver, and his reply was in effect because of the 'tremendous stealings' of the management. I propose to show by sworn reports of the company what he meant by 'tremendous stealings.' That is why we are getting these figures on the record."

"Why don't you confine yourself to the figures in the Hertle report?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Oh, I have not got to that report yet." Mr. Nicoll still protested, but Magistrate Barlow said that, inasmuch as the examination was a redirect one, Mr. Osborne could conduct it as he pleased, and Mr. Osborne went on presenting his figures through Mr. Amory.

"Limit me to $30,000,000, if you please, your Honor," said Mr. Osborne. "I'm going to prove [turning to Mr. Nicoll] that you paid for the same road three times."

"It is ridiculous, all this," said Mr. Nicoll, "that I hate to have your Honor waste your time on it."

"It is, it is!" echoed Mr. Osborne.

"Are you going to force us to call accountants to prove that these things are ridiculous?" inquired Mr. Nicoll with some violence.

"You can't call an accountant," responded Mr. Osborne, "who will swear your sworn reports out of existence or swear out of existence this three-mile road up town that was paid for so many times."

The witness, when allowed to proceed, said that in the report of 1896 the total expenditure on the Fifty-ninth Street line was $608,556, and it was stated that the road was finished at that time. In 1899, he added, there were "engineering expenses" of $18,000,000, car purchases of $78,000, and a total of $681,000 for the same line that had been completed twelve months before.

Another year later, said the witness, it was reported in the sworn report that expenditures had been made for underground trolley construction on the line. In the same report was the statement that underground trolley work had been paid for in Tenth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, whereat, the witness testified, such work had never been done either in that place or elsewhere.

He testified that in the 1902 report, Page 1,455, there was a record of change from horse power to electricity on the lines of Fifty-ninth Street, Tenth Avenue below Forty-second Street, and First Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets. On the engineering feature of the work in 1902, he added, amounted to $546,000, and the whole trackage was one and one-half miles.

"The mileage was the same as that reported in 1899," continued Mr. Amory, "showing that no additional work had been done."

Q.—Did you add up the total expenditures on that one-and-one-half miles of railway? A.—Yes, it was $2,516,617.

Q.—What should be the cost of a line of that length?

This question met with objections on the ground that Mr. Amory was not a person competent to answer it. Finally Mr. Osborne withdrew it, and was permitted to base further inquiries on a sworn affidavit made by President Vreeland in March of last year. In the affidavit Mr. Vreeland stated that the cost of changing one mile of street car track from a horse car line to an electric line was $150,000. This referred to a single track, and it was remarked by Mr. Osborne that the double-track railroad already mentioned should have cost about $450,000 instead of $2,516,617.

For a minute after this both the lawyers were on their feet at once, talking at each other and waving their arms, but their words were hardly distinguishable. The Magistrate wrapped for order. Mr. Nicoll was heard saying:

"This man here is no expert, but he is trying to beguile himself into the idea that he is one. The great wonder is that he had received so many men whose reputations have heretofore been considered those of intelligent human beings."

Mr. Osborne transferred his questioning to the Twenty-third Street crosstown road, about which he brought out the statement from the witness that in 1901 the company reported the cost of the line as $373,401.62, whereas in two succeeding years they already had reported it completed at large expense. According to Mr. Amory, the line, two miles in length, was charged up four times, and cost, in the aggregate, a total of $1,823,829.58, or $471,146 a mile.

Next the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry line was taken up. Amory said he called attention again to the work charged, but, he said, never even started in Tenth Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets.

The Thirty-fourth Street crosstown road came next. In the 1902 report, said the witness, this line was stated to have cost $361,826.04. That sum, he added, included simply the track and rails, as the line had never been an electric line. The sum charged for the work, he explained, included rail laying at the rate of $500,000 a mile.

In Fourteenth Street, said Mr. Amory, the company built just such a track as the days before that section of the system was controlled by the present Board of Directors. The rails were of the 110-pound variety, whereas those in Thirty-fourth Street were 112-pound rails. The latter rails, said the witness, were laid under Metropolitan management at a cost of about $600,000 a mile, whereas the Fourteenth Street rails, only a little less expensive by nature, cost the old management of that line only slightly more than $100,000 a mile. The two roads were built in the same way, he said, neither being electric.

He testified by Mr. Amory that in the report for 1901 the sum of $22,000,000 was put down as "for distribution" in new construction on new lines owned or leased. Mr. Osborne picked up a pamphlet containing the Railroad Commission's interpretation of the railroad law, with instructions how the reports should be framed. He asked if there was anything in this regarding "funds for distribution."

"Are you going to make this witness interpret the railroad law?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"I'm the witness on that point," said Mr. Amory.

"You seem to be the witness most of the time," was the retort.

"I want to show to the court," continued Mr. Osborne, "that the law gives to a company no authority to put such items in its reports."

Mr. Amory testified about a line on which $22,000 a mile had been charged for engineering expenses. He said that while he was employed by the Third Avenue system the company paid its engineer $12,000 a year. A question as to what other engineering expenses there were elicited strong protests from Mr. Nicoll. Then Mr. Osborne declared that it did not take an expert to see that $22,000 was ridiculous for engineers on a mile of road. The Magistrate sustained the objection of Mr. Nicoll, but Mr. Osborne continued:

"I want to show that when Mr. Amory found that some one got $22,000 for what $500 would have been ample, he had a right to believe the remaining $27,500 went into somebody's pocket."

At 7 o'clock the Magistrate announced a recess of one hour for dinner.

At the evening session Mr. Osborne continued his examination of Mr. Amory as to discrepancies. The first question asked as to what was the cost of surveying a mile of street railroad in New York. Mr. Nicoll objected.

"Now, the only way that I can bring out this matter and show that there are discrepancies of over a million dollars in the cost of surveys and engineering work is to allow Mr. Amory to state how he obtained his facts. I will have to prove it by expert testimony, and I could do so if I could get the experts of this company on the stand and have a chance to examine them, but I really never expect to have that pleasure."

Magistrate Barlow ruled out all testimony in reference to the cost of surveying and engineering.

"What is the next item?" was asked.

"False value of investments," said Mr. Amory.

"In their quarterly report to the State Railroad Commission, just previous to the Interurban deal, the company reported their investment in stocks and bonds of other companies to be $21,793,823. An addition of their pledged and unpledged securities gives $19,404,250, showing a difference between the value of securities of $2,394,785. That was a false statement of values," said Mr. Amory.

Mr. Amory then testified as to what he claimed were excessive charges for construction of the Metropolitan Company in 1902. He testified that in the report to the State Railroad Commission it was shown that 12.884 miles of leased companies had been changed from horse to underground trolley at a total cost of $8,446,231. He said that the reports showed that 4.884 miles had been constructed at a cost of $861,706 and the balance had cost $7,566,540, or at the rate of more than $1,000,000 a mile for road which should have cost $180,000 a single track.

"Oh, this is getting chestnutty," said Mr. Nicoll.

"Oh, I don't think it is. It is not a chestnut when this company reports that it costs more than $1,000,000 to reconstruct a mile of street railroad when we have an affidavit from Mr. Vreeland that the cost of changing a horse railroad to underground trolley is only about $300,000 a mile."

"What foolishness. It is easy to see that a little learning is a dangerous thing," said Mr. Nicoll.

Mr. Osborne looked around quizzically, and said:

"You taught me all I know when I was your deputy in the District Attorney's office, and you have told me so a thousand times."

Magistrate Barlow and all present joined in the laugh.

"The cost of $1,000,000 a mile is greater than the cost of the underground road now building?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I suppose you got that from the District Attorney's report. I have heard all that before," said Mr. Nicoll.

"Is there any response to the District Attorney on this matter?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I have heard it talked about," said Mr. Nicoll.

The next testimony was to the effect that Mr. Amory found discrepancies between the sworn statements made to the Railroad Commission as to the assets of the company and the sworn statement made to the Stock Exchange on an application for the listing of $12,000,000 in bonds. The two reports covered the same period and were of March 31, 1902.

"What were the total assets reported to the Railroad Commission?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"The sworn statement showed assets of $94,417,448."

"What assets were reported to the Stock Exchange?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"The sum of $92,877,911. A difference of nearly $2,000,000."

Then Mr. Amory hurriedly told of differences between the amounts of securities in reports to the Railroad Commission and to the Stock Exchange, and he claimed that the differences in several items would amount to more than $5,000,000.

Mr. Amory produced comparative balance sheets, which were marked in evidence and which were prepared by himself. The balance sheets covered an identical period ending March 31, 1902. The total cost of road and equipment was reported to the State Commission as $66,209,532, while that same item was scheduled in the sworn statement to the Stock Exchange as $66,162,276. In the statement of cash on hand the report to the State officers showed the sum of $5,221,393, while to the Stock Exchange the sum of $916,738 was reported. There were no accounts receivable reported to the State, but $620,882 was scheduled to the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Amory claimed that the figures had been juggled with, and that the company tried to conceal an indebtedness of $4,304,855 to the Third Avenue Railroad Company. He asserted that this indebtedness was reported to the State Commission, but there was no statement of this debt to the Third Avenue Company in the application to the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Osborne then questioned Mr. Amory as to the moneys he had received from Talbot J. Taylor.

"I object, unless he wants to change his previous testimony. If there was a thing in this matter I covered fully it was payments made to Mr. Amory," said Mr. Nicoll.

"Did he tell about mortgaging his house?" asked Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Amory then proceeded to say that he had been the best part of sixteen months at work investigating the Metropolitan Company and had borrowed $1,000 from a friend, placed a four-thousand-dollar mortgage on his home, and his avowed purpose was not to make money out of this work or to sell him information in any way. He declared he had never sold any of the stock short, never advised any person so to do, and never tried to make a raid through other persons on the Metropolitan stock.

"Who did you tell first about this matter?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"My attorney, Mr. Coleman Drayton."

"Did you tell James R. Keene, or any broker?"

"No."

"Did you ever attempt to make any use of your information to sell or to extort money from the railroad people, or use your information for private gain?" was asked.

"No. I told the facts to the District Attorney."

Then Mr. Amory said he told ex-District Attorney Philbin, Mr. Braker, and a few others.

"And you never made use of it on the Stock Exchange in any way?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No," was the reply. An adjournment was then taken to allow Mr. Osborne to prepare for further questioning of Mr. Amory.

PHILBIN FOUND DISCREPANCY.

Ex-District Attorney Philbin, who was engaged by Henry J. Braker, Metropolitan Railway stockholder, to investigate the finances of the company and its system of accounts, has completed a report on the subject. This report is in the hands of the officials of the company, and Mr. Philbin, while he admits having discovered discrepancies he could not understand, says he does not feel justified in making public his exact findings until the company has an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Philbin, when asked about the matter last night, characterized as merely an expression of opinion the statement by William N. Amory that the Metropolitan's stockholders had been robbed of many millions. He said the accountant he employed had found many things calling for an explanation, including some discrepancies not mentioned by Amory.

"The examination I made," said Mr. Philbin, "was confined to the company's reports to the State Railroad Commission between 1897 and 1902 and to other sworn statements by the officers of the company. The discrepancies are not such as could arise from differences of opinion. I mean by this that we do not consider as a serious discrepancy a difference between construction cost estimates, at which one expert might say the expense should be $150,000 a mile and an other might say $100,000 a mile.

"We have found nothing to justify the assertion that the company is insolvent or anything of the sort, but Mr. Amory's statements as to what he could show from the reports of the company have been upheld."

"Suppose the company cannot explain the discrepancies?" Mr. Philbin was asked.

"I don't regard that as possible," he replied.

In response to an inquiry as to what he would do if the company simply refused to counter any explanation, he said he did not anticipate that either, and he could not tell before hand what he would do in such a case anyway.

It was stated in the Criminal Courts Building during the Amory-Vreeland hearing that Mr. Philbin's discrepancies discovered in the company's reports involved an unexplained amount approximating $10,000,000. When this estimate was called to his attention, he declined either to confirm or deny the correctness of the figures.

SIR PERCY SANDERSON MEETS HIS FRIENDS.

George A. Hearn Tenders Reception in His Home—Members of St. George Society Guests Also.

Sir Percy Sanderson, K. C. M. G., the British Consul General in this city, was the guest of honor at a reception given last evening by George A. Hearn in his residence at 68 East Sixty-ninth Street. The reception afforded an opportunity to the Consul General to meet for the last time before his return to Europe the men with whom he has become acquainted during his stay in this city. Many members of the Society of St. George, of which he was for several years the President, and of which Mr. Hearn is a member, were also guests of the evening.

The entire house was opened to the guests so that they could view the collection of paintings, carvings, and tapestries which Mr. Hearn has spent the past fifteen years in getting together. On the walls of the houses, from basement to roof, are works of art. The guests were impressed by a collection of vases, taken from the old Roman prisons, and from which, it is said, the idea of the Tiffany glass was taken. The famous "Blue Boy," by Gainsborough, was admired also. Luncheon was served in the dining room, where the decorations were the coats-of-arms of this country and of England.

Among the guests were:

John F. Anderson,	Frank H. Lawrence,
L. Hastings Arnold,	Walter S. Logan,
W. L. Andrews,	Robert Lawson, Jr.,
Samuel P. Avery,	Theodore W. Morris,
H. Prescott Beach,	Emerson McMillin,
The Hon. H. W. Bookstaver,	F. D. Millet,
J. G. Brown,	William M. Massey,
H. B. Brundrett,	Berkeley Mostyn,
Giovanni Branchi,	Charles A. McAlpine,
Nicholas M. Butler,	Alexander D. Napier,
E. Hamilton Bell,	Orville Odell,
James R. Beresford,	F. H. Page,
Dr. William Osler,	H. W. Page,
Charles F. Clark,	F. W. Rhinelander,
Clarkson Cowl,	Carl Schefer,
James D. Coleman,	R. M. Stuart-Wortley,
John D. Crimmins,	George W. Schanck,
Samuel S. Curtis,	The Rev. Cornelius E. Smith,
Gen. L. P. Di Cesnola,	R. A. C. Smith,
Carl H. De Silver,	H. W. Smithers,
William B. Duncan,	Edward Townsend,
E. P. Darrell,	F. B. Thurber,
George A. Dolby,	Col. Tobin,
William T. Evans,	Robert B. Turle,
Richard E. Ewart,	William H. Venable,
Isaac N. Fletcher,	W. Van Kleeck,
Scott Foster,	R. G. Winny,
Gilbert Fraser,	Sidney F. Ward,
F. de Peyster Foster,	Charles L. Wetherbee,
Horatio Fraser,	E. A. Weatherbee,
S. Archibald Frith,	G. Bailey Wheeler,
Herbert S. Greims,	The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford,
R. Swain Gifford,	John R. Waters,
John Gault,	Arthur W. Watson,
Brent Good,	Charles H. Webb,
Arthur H. Hearn,	William E. Webb,
Harry Hooper,	C. Stanley Wilson,
Edward Hurry,	Gen. James G. Wilson,
Thomas B. Irvine,	W. L. Wellington,
John S. Kennedy,	John Alvin Young.
Thomas B. Kerr,	
C. Lambert,	

LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.

Victim a Negro Accused of Killing a Policeman in Joplin—Many Dissenters in the Mob.

JOPLIN, Mo., April 15.—A mob took an unknown tramp negro from the city jail this evening and hanged him to a telegraph pole at the corner of Second and Wall Streets, two blocks from the jail.

The lynching of the negro served only temporarily to satisfy the indignation of the mob, and later to-night hundreds of men again assembled and rioted through the negro section of the city, burning houses, stoning negroes, and finally driving every negro from the confines of Joplin. The police were powerless.

The negro who was lynched was charged with having murdered Policeman C. Leslie, who was shot dead last night in the Kansas City Southern Railroad yards, while endeavoring to arrest several negroes suspected of theft.

Officer Leslie had ordered several negroes who had taken refuge in a box car to surrender, and when they failed to do so he fired several shots at the car. During the shooting a negro slipped from the car and, coming up behind the officer, shot him through the head. The negro then fled and within a short time posses were after him.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon the fugitive was located in a slaughterhouse just east of Joplin. He was armed with a rifle and defied arrest. Constable Fullerton, one of the pursuers, slipped into the structure unobserved and crept up behind the negro. Suddenly he sprang at the unsuspecting fugitive, and before resistance could be made he had the negro on his back with a knife at his throat. The negro then surrendered his rifle. Fearing the vengeance of a mob, Fullerton marched him out of the building. With the assistance of another man the negro was brought to Joplin and placed in jail.

News of the capture spread rapidly, and the jail was speedily surrounded by hundreds of persons. There were cries of "Lynch him!" on all sides and City Attorney P. H. Decker mounted the jail steps and made a strong plea in behalf of law and order. This served temporarily to stay the mob, but did not appease it, and a short time after Decker's speech the mob started to batter in a section of the jail wall.

Every effort was made to prevent the entrance of the mob, but without avail, and within fifteen minutes the men had gained entrance to the jail and secured the trembling negro.

As he was dragged forth, City Attorney Decker again interfered and urged that the negro be given a trial. For half an hour he talked, and the mob listened to him with the negro in their custody. At one time it seemed that the City Attorney would win, as members of the mob began dispersing, but suddenly a rush was made for the spot where the negro was being held, and he was dragged two blocks from the jail, a rope fastened around his neck, and after the rope had been thrown over the cross-arm of a telegraph pole, a score attempted to pull the negro from the ground. As many more seized the negro and pulled to prevent him being hanged. For some moments it was a veritable tug of war, but reinforcements on the free end of the rope proved the stronger, and the negro, despite his protestations of innocence, was finally swung into the air and strangled to death, while shouts of satisfaction went up from the mob.

The name of the negro was not known, and he was a stranger in Joplin. At sunset the negro was dead the mob dispersed, and later the body was cut down and taken in charge by the Coroner. There is still great excitement in Joplin, and it is stated that more trouble will follow in case the associates of the dead negro are apprehended.

The first act of the mob after hanging the negro was to demand the release from jail of a local character known as "Hickory Bill," who was under arrest on the charge of assaulting a negro. In the hope that this would appease the mob the prisoner was set free.

But the mob did not disperse. Instead a rush was made through Main Street, the principal street of Joplin, and every negro was frightened off the street and fled to the north part of the city, where the colored population resides. In this way the negroes were driven from all parts of the city to the negro section.

Then the mob charged down on the section. Stones were thrown, doors and windows of negro houses were broken in, and finally several were fired. The Fire Department responded, but many of the houses were burned.

The mob made endeavors to prevent the Fire Department from extinguishing the flames and were partially successful. All the officers of the city, township and county were called out but the mob swept them aside and proceeded with the rioting.

Mayor Trigg ran from corner to corner, and mounting boxes, made earnest appeals to the mob to cease, but beyond cheering the Mayor vociferously the mob swept on, and the depredations continued. The saloons were hurriedly closed by the Mayor.

After the hundreds of frenzied men composing the mob had vented their wrath in the north end of the city they rushed to the southern end, where lived a number of negroes. Their houses were vacant and not a negro could be found. Three more houses were fired and two were destroyed.

All efforts to reason with the rioters were futile, as apparently a frenzy had seized upon them. The streets were thronged, and at 11:15 o'clock the whole city was in an uproar. So far as known, at that hour no fatalities had occurred, although many persons had received minor injuries.

INNOCENT NEGRO LYNCHED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—A Shreveport dispatch says: "It has been established beyond any cause for debate that the negro who was killed Saturday and whose body was burned at an early hour Sunday morning for the murder of Miss Alice Mathews, was innocent of the crime."

SHEPARD PREDICTS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

He Talks of the Value of Organization and Independence.

John W. Keller Presides at Jackson Club House Warming—T. C. O'Sullivan and T. C. T. Crain Speak.

The Tammany Hall organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District formally opened their new clubhouse, known as the Jackson Club, at 131 and 133 East Fifty-ninth Street, last night. The district has three Democratic clubs, the Navaho, on East Eighty-seventh Street, in which Lawrence Delmour is prominent; the Osceola, at Lexington Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, which is composed of adherents of Thomas E. Rush, and the Jackson, of which John W. Keller is President and the membership of the district General Committee are members. The Jackson Club was organized in January, on the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson.

The large meeting room was uncomfortably crowded when Mr. Keller called the members to order. He introduced T. C. O'Sullivan, who denounced the Republican State taxation policy and declared that there had been no act of the Low Administration worthy of commendation, and that it stood for nothing but broken promises and violated pledges. He predicted a rousing Democratic victory in the Fall.

Edward M. Shepard, who was accorded an ovation, was introduced next, and said in part:

"I am a member of the Democratic Party, to which I am and mean to be loyal, and I doubt the patriotism of those who are accustomed to condemn organizations with which they differ. More than 50 per cent. of the vote of this State is in the cities, and the same is true of New England, Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, and elsewhere.

"Thirty years hence the public life and politics of the country will be centred in thirty or forty cities. Public sentiment is made in the cities, and therefore the politics of a city should be well organized.

"I have suffered for an exercise of independence, but it is better to have a measure of independence in all parties. The existence of a city depends largely on its political organization. We inherit our political habits and traditions largely from our cousins across the ocean. Members of political organizations should express their views in contests in which are involved the welfare of the community in which they live. There can be no good from an administration that does not represent a party. It never has been so and it cannot be. Mind you I am not complaining of organizations like the Citizens' Union, yet while claiming to be non-partisan it has the appearance in a large measure of a political organization.

"Mr. Low was elected as a non-partisan; if renominated and re-elected it will be as a non-partisan. His nomination in 1901 was and his nomination in 1903 will be made without reference to National and State politics.

"Had Mr. Low not been nominated by the Republican organization in 1901, where would he be to-day? And then, perhaps, where would I be? (Laughter.) We wicked Democrats when we nominate call ourselves Democrats. Our opponents 'point with pride' to this and that, and while the local conventions they say nothing about the tariff, imperialism, colonies, and the Erie Canal they nominate their men. The allegation of non-partisanship is an utter absurdity.

"The Democracy last Fall nominated for a Justice of the Supreme Court in this county a gentleman, Justice Amend, who declined a nomination from another body. I think he was perfectly right. Yet this gentleman, for whom I predict a very distinguished career, little more than a year ago was prominent in an organization which considered it an offense for a man to accept a nomination from Tammany Hall. But he sees better now.

"Now, there is Controller Grout, a very able man, who entertained similar views not so very long ago. But it is no longer clear to him that the mere acceptance of a nomination from the Democratic Party is in itself an offense. He points out that he was a Democrat a year ago. Men in public life come to be wiser and they see clearly in time the proposition that a nomination from any organization, even Tammany Hall, is not in itself an offense.

"We must deal with a situation as it arises. Worthy and unworthy nominations may be made by any party.

"I have been, at times, very irregular, and when I read a letter to me from a friend, his statement, 'But you being a regular Democrat' had a peculiar sound. I believe in a measure of independence in all parties, and when connected with the Reform Democratic Party of Kings County I insisted it should be our purpose to make it a useful, worthy, and successful body.

"You much have to be done to make the Democratic organization of New York City a worthy one. Democrats all over the country look to the Democrats of New York. They are inspired or depressed by what you do. The responsibility for good government in State and country rests largely with you.

Mr. Shepard then presented some figures to show the independent character of a large body in Greater New York, whose political opinions could not be known until the votes are counted, and pointed out reversals in pluralities in this city in recent years.

"This independent opinion," he continued, "must be weighed. You must do it in this county. I know we would suffer if we did not weigh it in Kings County. I hope to see a great Democratic vote next Fall, for it will have great prestige in 1904.

"There is so much talk about harmony that have got to hate the word. It means that there is discord. The party will be harmonious when it has some one general thing on which all are agreed. I deprecate criticism of a Presidential nominee and the allegation that he was responsible for our defeat last Fall. Any man who twice received the votes of more than 8,500,000 people is entitled to respect and deference. [Applause.] Instead of making imputations we should lay aside the names of men and deal with things.

"No one can state a better principle than Democracy. It means equality before the law and in every right. It stands for economy and the rights of man in and out of season. We want the right standard-bearers, and we will find them. We will follow them to defeat, if need be, but this year it will be to victory, the greatest the party has ever achieved." [Prolonged cheering.]

T. C. T. Crain eulogized Mr. Shepard and criticised the Low administration, whose policy, he said, was disappointing and vacillating. He referred to the criticism of Low by Jerome, of Jerome and Sturgis by Grout, and said there could be nothing more sarcastic than Jerome's allusion to Low. Every act of the city administration, which he charged with inefficiency and extravagance, he asserted, had shown the discordant elements of which it was composed.

CORPORATION MERGER OPPOSED

Proposed Consolidation of Springfield (Ill.) Franchises Fought by Stockholder.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Action was entered in the Circuit Court this afternoon by Harry L. Ide for an injunction to restrain the officials of the Springfield Light, Heat and Power Company and the Consolidated Street Railway Company from transferring their properties to a syndicate of Louisville capitalists who are here to merge local franchise corporations of the city. Ide is a stockholder in both companies. He avers that the consolidation of the local companies will do away with competition, and thus render valueless the franchise granted.

Judge Creighton will to-morrow pass upon the motion for an injunction.

Atty. Gen. McCartar Decides to Appeal.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—Attorney General McCarter of this State, who was convicted Sunday of exceeding the speed regulations of Madison and was fined $25, because his automobile was supposed to be going faster than the law allows, will appeal the conviction. He said that the matter could be made a lesson to all narrow-minded officials who sought to impose local regulations in defiance of State laws.

EMPLOYERS DECLARE ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR

National Association of Manufacturers State Their Position.

Not Opposed to Workmen's Organizations as Such, But Denounce Strikes and Boycotts—Non-Union Men Encouraged.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The National Association of Manufacturers devoted a large part of its session to-day to resolutions setting forth its attitude toward organized labor. It declared its position by adopting several resolutions touching phases of the labor question. The first resolutions adopted were those reported from the Committee on Resolutions. They declare as follows:

We, the members of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, in convention assembled at New Orleans, do hereby declare the following principles which shall govern this association in its work in connection with problems of labor:

Fair dealing is the fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employes and employers should rest.

The National Association of Manufacturers is not opposed to organizations of labor as such, but it is unalterably opposed to boycotts, blacklists, and other illegal acts of interference with the personal liberty of employer and employe.

No person should be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there should be no discrimination against or interference with any employe who is not a member of a labor organization by members of such organizations.

With due regard to contracts, it is the right of the employe to leave his employment whenever he sees fit, and it is the right of the employer to discharge any employe when he sees fit.

Employers must be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory, without reference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations not directly parties to such contract.

Employers must be unmolested and unhampered in the management of their business and in the use of any methods or systems of pay which are just and equitable.

No limitation should be placed upon the opportunities of any person to learn any trade to which he or she may be adapted.

This association disapproves absolutely of strikes and lockouts and favors an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employes.

The National Association of Manufacturers pledges itself to oppose any combination not in accord with the foregoing declarations.

A resolution favoring united action on labor matters by all employers was submitted and adopted after a short debate. It follows:

Whereas, In order to meet in a collective, scientific and effectual manner, the present industrial conditions arising from the organization of labor, it is necessary that there be thorough organization among employers of labor in kindred crafts; be it

Resolved, That the President of the National Association of Manufacturers appoint a committee of seven with power, who, with the President and Secretary, shall constitute a standing committee on the organization of employers. This committee, at the request of any five members of this association, employers of kindred trades, shall call a meeting of employers of such trades for the purpose of forming an association, the general object of which will be to protect and preserve equitable conditions in the workshops of the members, whereby the interests of both employer and employe shall be properly protected; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this association be, and they are hereby instructed to cooperate with the officers of such organizations of employers, to form a permanent central organization, that will create a clearing house for ideas and provide means for cooperation on matters of common interest.

A resolution charging some unions with violence and intimidation resulted in much discussion. Numbers of the delegates declared that the position taken by the association was likely to be construed as an attack on all labor organizations if the resolution were adopted, and Delegate Young was called on to explain that the resolution had no such meaning.

He declared that the association aimed to regulate the bad in unionism, not to destroy organized labor, and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution encouraging the organization of non-union workmen was adopted.

A spirited discussion resulted when the subject of convict labor was introduced, but after a half hour of debate the following resolution was adopted:

We recommend that prisoners and convicts be employed in working on the public highways, in the making of road materials, and crushing stone for use on the public highways, and the care and construction of the buildings and grounds where they are permanently confined, all of such labor to be performed in the communities which are taxed for their conviction and support.

In an extended speech, Mayor Jones of Toledo protested against the exhibition of any bitterness toward labor. "I am for peace," he said, "and I think that this association will make a mistake if it does a grave injustice to all, does not deal with the labor question on humanitarian grounds. I urge my own employes to join unions. I believe the labor union has been a great educator, and I am opposed to any war on organized labor."

The warmest debate of the day occurred when an attempt was made to instruct the Secretary to print and distribute a large number of copies of a paper read by John Kirby of Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Kirby's paper, which was read at the afternoon session, charged organized labor with direct responsibility for many murders and other crimes occurring during strikes.

He was vigorously applauded, but numerous delegates declared strongly against an official indorsement of his paper through distribution by the association. After an hour's discussion Mr. Kirby announced that he did not wish his paper printed except as a part of the convention proceedings, and thus ended the matter.

A resolution was adopted protesting against further delay in providing elastic currency legislation and favoring legislation authorizing elasticity in the bank currency with proper safeguards for the benefit of producers.

The convention will adjourn to-morrow.

MAY TIE UP NAVIGATION.

All the engineers on farryboats, tugs, and other harbor craft, and on steamboats up the Hudson as far as Tarrytown, have demanded of the owners of those craft an increase of 25 per cent. in wages and a shortening of work hours to seventy-two hours a week. The engineers have given the owners until May 1 to comply with their demands.

A meeting of owners of steamboats and tugs was held in the Produce Exchange Building Tuesday afternoon, at which time it is said it was agreed not to accede to the demands of the engineers. The engineers now get all the way from $80 to $150 a month. Their demand, which is in a circular issued, says that on May 1 a graduated scale will be insisted on, with the increase in wages, and a working week of seventy-two hours, and 50 cents for each extra hour's work.

Should a strike be declared, the New York Central alone would have about fifty tugs thrown out of commission. Other railroads that would be affected heavily are the Erie, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, West Shore, and Lackawanna. These are the companies against whom the demands are especially aimed.

MISS TAYLOR AN HEIRESS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, who recently gained wide notice on account of her political writings and her legal controversy with Secretary Root growing out of her removal from a clerkship in the War Department, has become, through the death of an uncle in San Francisco, the heiress to an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

Miss Taylor's uncle died Sunday night, and the following day the young woman received a dispatch stating that he had bequeathed her the bulk of his estate, amounting to upward of $300,000, that she had been made executrix of his will, and advising her to come to San Francisco at once. Accordingly she made hurried preparations for her departure and started for San Francisco Tuesday morning.

Miss Taylor, who was appointed to office from a Southern State, was dismissed for having contributed to the newspapers an article criticising the Administration's Philippine policy. She challenged the Secretary's authority in the matter, claiming the Constitution guaranteed liberty of speech, and that under the civil service law she was entitled to a hearing before the Civil Service Commission. Judge Hagner ruled that the Secretary had acted clearly within his right; that the power of appointment carried with it the power to dismiss, and that Miss Taylor's criticism was not liberty of speech, but license.

FIRE IN TEXAS OIL FIELDS.

Blaze on Spindle Top, Near Beaumont, Destroyed Fittings of 170 Wells, Causing $1,000,000 Loss.

BEAUMONT, Texas, April 15.—A careless workman kicked over a lantern at one of the Caldwell oil wells on Block 38, Hogg-Swayne Tract, on Spindle Top, to-day, and started a fire that resulted in the loss of property valued at $1,000,000 and the bankruptcy of twenty or more of the smaller companies.

There were 175 wells on the three blocks of the tract, and only five of the derricks and pump houses are left standing. Every company that had property in the Hogg-Swayne tract is a loser. The fire swept the three blocks, covered with derricks and pump houses, clear of all its buildings. The derricks left are on the edges and are few and far between. None of the companies had a cent of insurance.

The fire started near the southern edge of Block 38, and spread three ways. Pumping stations, derricks, and pipe lines all fell before it. Large engines and thick pipe melted in the heat. It is estimated that 170 of the wells sustained an average direct loss of $5,000. This is exclusive of $500,000 more, the aggregate loss on production and other indirect damages.

Fifty or more wells probably are ruined by the dropping of tubing into them as a result of the fire. Among the losers are London Oil and Pipe Line Company, Caldwell Oil Company, Spindle Top Power Company, Central Power and Equipment Company, Pumping Station Dividend Oil Company, Detroit-Beaumont, Palestine-Beaumont, Sun Company, Advance Oil Company, Queen City, Queen Anne, Waco, Drummyre, Alco, Buck Keys, Ground Floor, Manhattan, Borealis, and Buffalo.

All pumping rigs, derricks, and pipe line equipments were destroyed. Extensive losses were sustained by owners of drilling rigs, among whom were H. B. Ford, Cartwright Oil Company, John Markham, and J. Dennis. Mr. Ennis estimates his loss at $15,000, and others at from $1,000 to $4,000.

The Texas, Sun, London Oil and Pipe Line, Guffey, Higgins, and other companies lost heavily through damage to their pipe lines. The Heywood tract was saved only after hard work.

RAILROAD THROUGH MICHIGAN.

Chicago and Indiana Air Line Will Traverse Southern Part of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 15.—The Chicago and Indiana Air Line Railway Company, which has been granted a franchise in South Bend and Michigan City, and which is now building a line from this city to Chicago, has decided to extend its line through Southern Michigan, connecting Edwardsburg,

POSTPONE BALKAN REVOLT

Macedonian Leaders' Programme Said to Have Been Changed.

No General Rising This Year, But Guerrilla Warfare to Continue—Stcherbina's Slayer to Die.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 16.—It is stated in well-informed quarters, says the Sofia correspondent of The Times, that the all-powerful "International organization" in Macedonia has latterly made an important change in its programme. The leaders, who are always reluctant to sanction a rising until all preparations are complete, have resolved to abandon the project for a general insurrection in the course of the present year.

The correspondent says that, in view of the overwhelming strength of the Turkish Army and the improbability of aid being forthcoming from without, it is thought unlikely that European intervention would be obtained unless wholesale massacres took place, and the leaders apparently shrink from such a prospect.

The leaders, adds the correspondent, are determined to prosecute a guerrilla warfare, detached bands surprising isolated bodies of Turks, intercepting communications, and blowing up bridges and railway stations.

The Bulgarian Government has adopted the most stringent measures to prevent the incursion of bands into Macedonia. All persons attempting to cross the frontier without authorization are arrested and transported into the interior of Bulgaria.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—The Albanian soldier who shot M. Stcherbina, the Russian Consul at Mitrovitsa, inflicting a wound from which the Consul subsequently died, has been sentenced to death, the Russian Embassy here having demanded a revision of the previous sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment.

VIENNA, April 15.—The Algemeine Zeitung asserts that Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector General appointed as a result of the Austro-Russian-Macedonian reform plan, placed his resignation in the hands of the Sultan on account of the latter's vacillating policy.

The Sultan, however, declined to accept Hilmi's resignation.

NEW ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, April 16.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says that Signor Prinetti has resigned the Foreign Affairs Portfolio and has been succeeded by Minister of Marine Morin.

MOROCCAN SITUATION GRAVE.

Daily Becoming More Serious—Pretender Orders the Capture of the Governor of Tetuan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 16.—All the neighboring mountain tribes, says The Times's correspondent at Tangier, have received letters from the pretender counseling them to watch the ports and not to commit outrages on property, and ordering them to capture the Governor of Tetuan and seize his property, if possible without attacking Tetuan.

The correspondent says the situation is daily becoming more serious.

REVOLT AGAINST MARQUIS ITO.

Eighty Members of the Sei-Yu-Kai Secede from the Party.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 16.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says a split has occurred in the ranks of the Sei-Yu-Kai, (Marquis Ito's party.) Eighty members of the Diet have seceded, declaring that they are unable to render blind obedience to leaders who pursue a policy of endless waiting for events, and demanding that all the party officials be henceforth elected by general vote and that all grave questions be similarly decided.

This, says the correspondent, is plainly a revolt against the authority of Marquis Ito and the moderates, and may involve an important recasting of parties.

GERMAN OFFICER KILLS A DISRESPECTFUL SOLDIER.

Ensign Hussner Runs an Artilleryman Through with His Sword Because of an Alleged Infernal Salute.

BERLIN, April 15.—A court-martial has been ordered to try Ensign Hussner of the navy, who last Friday killed an artilleryman named Hartmann with his sword at Essen for not saluting properly, according to Hussner's version of the affair.

Hartmann was a former schoolmate of Hussner, and the latter avers that the artilleryman attempted gross familiarity in trying to shake hands with him after he (Hussner) had arrested Hartmann for the informality of his salute. Then, Hussner adds, Hartmann started to run, and the Ensign thrust him through the back with his sword, afterward saying:

"When I draw my sword blood must flow."

Hussner has written to Hartmann's mother saying it was hard that his "duty as a Prussian officer" required him to act as he did.

In Hussner's notebook were the names of several privates who must have been reported by the Ensign for not saluting him as respectfully as he desired.

FEARS ANTI-GERMAN INTENTION.

Kreuz Zeitung's Comment on the British-Portuguese Alliance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 16.—The weekly survey of foreign politics in the Kreuz Zeitung has a very melancholy tone, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times. It actually contains the assertion that the British-Portuguese alliance is intended to effect Germany's complete isolation in Africa and blast her economic prospects there.

As a guarantee the German Government is advised to make the development of the colonies' financial and political business of State on the same footing as the maintenance of the army and navy.

THE POPE'S HEALTH PERFECT.

Dr. Lapponi Thinks His Holiness Will Live to be at Least a Centenarian.

ROME, April 15.—Dr. Lapponi states that he has not vetoed any celebration on April 25, when his Holiness will reach the age of 93, since, as no celebration was ever proposed for that date, the Pope thinking that the jubilee festivities just finished were quite enough.

Dr. Lapponi adds that the health of the Pontiff is now perfect, considering his age, and if nothing unforeseen happens, he thinks Pope Leo will live to be at least a centenarian.

POPE TO RECEIVE KING EDWARD.

LONDON, April 16.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that the Pope has consented to receive King Edward after the King has visited the Quirinal.

ELLEN TERRY PRODUCES IBSEN'S "THE VIKINGS."

It Is Not One of His "Social" Dramas, But a Romantic Play—Audience Seems Delighted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 16.—The Times says that Miss Ellen Terry, who produced "The Vikings" at the Imperial Theatre last evening, is the latest addition to the list of distinguished victims suffering from the epidemic passion for theatrical management, to which she has added the passion for Ibsen. But Miss Terry's numerous friends may be reassured. It is not the Ibsen of the "social" dramas, but the earlier Ibsen of the romantic period.

The spectator of the play witnesses a good deal of violence. High-tempered ladies quarrel like fish hags about the physical prowess of their husbands, and at least nine persons of high social standing, without reckoning a crowd of retainers, come to a violent end between the curtain's rise and fall. Roof-trees are burned, swords flash, axes are brandished, and arrows hurtle in the air.

Miss Terry, as Hiordis, the Viking's bride, looks every inch a virago, but is not at her best as such. Her womanly wiles, rippling laughter, and sense of fun have not a proper chance of employment. Holman Clark's Ornulf is the happiest thing in the cast.

The scenes and costumes designed by Gordon Craig (Ellen Terry's son) are good, harmonious in coloring, and broad and massive in design. Everybody seemed delighted with the play.

THE CELTIC IN A COLLISION.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—The White Star liner Celtic, Capt. Lindsay, scheduled to sail from Liverpool to-day for New York, and the British steamer Heathmore, Capt. Hignett, at Liverpool from Antwerp, collided in the Mersey to-day.

The Celtic had a small hole stove in her port side amidships. The Heathmore's bows were damaged.

It is expected that the Celtic will be able to sail to-morrow.

SENATOR DEPEW DEFENDS THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

He Tells Diners Some Inside History of the Command's Offer to Go to Cuba on Instant Notice.

In a speech at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, given in the Officers' Board rooms to about fifty invited guests from the Chamber of Commerce, Senator Chauncey M. Depew made public the reason for the so-called inactivity of that regiment at the time of the Spanish-American war. He declared that the regiment had endeavored in every way to be ordered to the front on that occasion, and that its inability to do so was because of the rapidity of the change of plans of the Government in its attack on Havana.

"I want to compliment this regiment," he said, "on its patient fortitude in withstanding the floods of abuse heaped on it by the public at that time and since then by refraining to explain the exact conditions under which it labored at that time. This regiment did everything in its power to get into the fight. It stood ready at a moment's notice to march to the front with 1,050 men. This readiness was reduced to writing at the time by Col. Daniel Appleton, and now stands to record on the books of the regiment.

"More than this, I was sent to Washington by the regiment to interview President McKinley and use every influence in my power to have the Seventh New York ordered out. I spent an entire evening with the President, the Secretary of War, and the General of the Army explaining the eagerness of the regiment to engage in the war with Spain. The President told me at that time that he could not use the regiment, and that the secrecies of war would not permit him to tell me why.

"Later the Secretary of War wired me that he wanted 50,000 men to march at once on Havana against the 120,000 Spaniards intrenched behind the fortress there. He explained that the service would be brief, but that the peril was great, and that the mortality would be large. He wanted to know if the Seventh would go on a moment's notice under these conditions. I immediately communicated with Col. Appleton, and he, with a staff of three or four called upon me immediately after. I explained to him the message from Washington and told him I would like to know how to reply. The day following he submitted to me in writing the willingness and eagerness of the regiment to depart on instant notice. I sent this information to Washington, but before the offer could be accepted, the face of the situation in Cuba changed so rapidly that the Government was unable to avail itself of our services.

"Immediately from all sides came floods of criticism from the public, calling the regiment a rich man's regiment and subjecting it to all kinds of indignities. And through it all the officers and men, like the brave and strong men that they are, remained silent. And so it is with pleasure that I take advantage of this opportunity to-night to make public the inner conditions and the attitude of the Seventh at that time."

The dinner followed an elaborate review of the regiment in the Senator's honor.

After the review the following four men received the medals of the Cross of Honor with the figure "7" set in diamonds: Private Major William J. Underwood, Company G; Brevet Capt. William Henry Folsom, company staff; Private George L. Androus, Company E, and Private Joseph R. Dederer, Company F.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE.

Since Tuesday night Edith Ellis Baker has been presenting at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse what she describes as "the beautiful temperamental drama, 'The Point of View.'" Miss Baker is not only the producer of the play, but its author and leading lady as well. She is said to have been not without honor in Brooklyn, but it cannot be said that at present she shines in any of her three capacities. The play is a conversation with three entr'acts. Constructively it is quite spineless, though alas, it is not without chin. Marvelous to relate of a play by an actor-dramatist, the leading part gives almost no opportunity to the actor. If Miss Baker is a great actress, she has only herself to blame for lack of recognition; she has hidden her light under a bushel.

The pretty little bandbox that started out so bravely last Fall has certainly fallen upon evil days. The cerise curtain is as gay as ever in its frame of gold. The electric lights in the chandelier dance as gayly as was their wont in their brilliant yellow petticoats. (Costumes supplied by Mrs. Osborn.) But Ichabod! We say no more.

One notable feature the current performance presents. As a rough man of the West who has been married by an Eastern girl for his money, Mr. Aiphons Ethier reveals very promising qualities. He is very tall, has an admirable stage presence, and speaks his lines with firmness and convincing dignity. By some chance or freak, unaccountable to us as actress-manager-author-actor, the lines of his part are the only ones that afford the actor the least opportunity. Mr. Ethier made the most of his chances, and whatever gayety or dramatic interest enlivens the occasion is to be attributed to him. Any manager who wants a fresh and stalwart, honest and vigorous actor for next season's attractions, will do well to drop in at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse. Mr. Ethier has had experience in the West, but so far as could be ascertained he has not before appeared in New York.

ALGIERS GREETS LOUBET

The French President Enthusiastically Acclaimed.

But Many Cheers for M. Revoil, the ex-Governor General, Are Heard—Picturesque Scenes.

ALGIERS, April 15.—Algiers was in gala attire to-day in honor of the coming of President Loubet, the first French Chief of State since Napoleon III. to visit the French North African possessions.

The picturesque streets of the ancient city were elaborately decorated. Arches and stands had been erected on the principal thoroughfares, and these, with the principal buildings, were gay with flags and streamers of the national colors. Vast crowds filled the Boulevard de la République and the streets leading to the wharves, and many Arabs in quaint costume mingled with the throngs which awaited the arrival of the "Great White Sultan," as the French President is known among the natives.

In the harbor were the Russian, British, and Italian squadrons sent to extend international greetings to the President, and also the French cruiser Du Chayla, having on board the Moroccan Mission, and the Spanish battleship Pelayo, with the Special Envoy of Spain on board.

Throughout the morning there was a continuous cannonade from the warships and forts, as ceremonious calls between the visiting naval commanders and the resident officials were exchanged.

At 10 o'clock the semaphore signaled the approach of the French squadron escorting President Loubet. The warships advanced in perfect order, with the armored cruiser Jeann d'Arc, bearing the President, ahead, followed by the battleship St. Louis, with Marine Minister Beliotan on board, and the Charlemagne, Gaulois, Iéna, Bouvet, and a flotilla of smaller craft. It was an imposing naval spectacle, the beauty of which was enhanced by brilliant sunshine.

Amid the deafening roar of cannon the President's ship entered the harbor. Each of the foreign squadrons thundered a salute of twenty guns, and the French ships and land batteries replied with a Presidential salute of 101 guns.

The Acting Governor General, M. Varnier, welcomed the President and escorted him on board a gorgeously decorated launch, which bore him to the naval wharf. In the vicinity of the wharf were massed regiments of colonial troops, cavalry, native infantry, and Zouaves, Arabs, and Moors, a vast concourse of people, headed by the chief functionaries of French North Africa.

As the President stepped ashore he was most enthusiastically acclaimed, the troops and natives joining in the shouts of welcome, while the military bands played the "Marseillaise."

A cavalcade of Spahis (Arab cavalrymen) in brilliant red cloaks, and mounted on richly caparisoned horses, preceded the President's carriage to the Winter Palace, followed by thousands of other troops, officials, &c. Everywhere the President received an ovation.

The only discordant note was a number of shouts of "Long live Revoil!" (the late Governor General of Algeria, who resigned because Premier Combes refused him an interview to make explanations in connection with the Grande Chartreuse bribery affair,) which were heard at different points during the progress of the Presidential party from the harbor to the Winter Palace, and which were intended as protests against the Government's attitude toward M. Revoil.

A meeting of the Algiers Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted resolutions protesting against the Government's treatment of M. Revoil, while at to-day's reception by President Loubet of the Senators and Deputies representing Algeria, Deputy Etienne, in an address of welcome to the President, alluded to the feeling of sadness that mingled with the joy on this occasion because of the absence of M. Revoil, who had won the esteem, confidence, and affection of the whole population of Algeria. M. Loubet, in replying to the address, expressed his confidence that Algerian politics would not be changed by the recent event.

At a reception at the Winter Palace, President Loubet personally decorated a number of native officials, and he also sent crosses of the Legion of Honor to the foreign envoys and naval officers. The reception was a lengthy function, involving a number of speeches, to each of which the President replied at greater or less length. The Salle des Fêtes of the palace presented a picturesque and brilliant scene owing to the variegated costumes of the native chiefs, the variety of uniforms, and the robes of the ecclesiastical dignitaries.

After the general reception, President Loubet, surrounded by the Ministers and the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, received the officers of the foreign warships, the chief representative of each nation making a brief address, to which the President replied.

A dinner following the receptions also presented a gorgeous spectacle with the picturesque native costumes and the foreign and French uniforms. President Loubet made the only speech, which he concluded by drinking to "the prosperity of Algeria and its grandeur by the identification of its destinies with those of France."

The dinner was followed by a great ball given by President Loubet at the Summer Palace, in the elevated suburb of Mustapha. From the palace gardens and new Algiers presented a fairylike aspect. The city was superbly illuminated, the warships in the harbor all stood out with their lines marked with lights, and they flooded the town with the glare of their searchlights.

On leaving the ball M. Loubet returned to the Winter Palace, driving through the streets to admire the illuminations, especially the original and striking decoration of the Grand Mosque. All along the route the President was repeatedly acclaimed, but shouts of "Long live Revoil!" were constantly mingled with the cheering.

STRENGTH OF THE TREASURY.

Deficit in Business for First Half of April—Excess of Receipts Less Than in Preceding Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Notwithstanding the fact that the business of the Treasury for the first half of the current month shows a deficit of $1,284,635, the available cash balance to-day is $222,659,854, a slight increase over that on April 1. For the fifteen days of April, 1902, there was a surplus of nearly $2,000,000. For the fiscal year to date the excess of receipts is $32,544,591, against upward of $68,000,000 for the preceding fiscal year.

The strength of the Treasury, however, notwithstanding this large difference in the business of the two years, is far greater than one year ago. In available cash there is an increase of nearly $47,000,000, and the gold fund has increased within a fraction of $100,000,000, the total holding now being $641,951,747. The free gold in the Treasury is nearly $119,000,000, against $93,000,000 one year ago. The depository banks hold $30,000,000 more than they did April 15 of last year.

SEYMOUR HOTEL SOLD.

Property in West Forty-fifth Street Disposed of for $1,000,000.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley have sold for the Seaboard Realty Company to George E. Wallace of Rochester, N. H., for $1,000,000, the Seymour Hotel, 44 to 50 West Forty-fifth Street, running through to 45 West Forty-fourth Street. The property has a frontage of 80 feet on Forty-fifth Street and 18.9 on Forty-fourth Street, each lot being 100.5 feet deep, or a total of 200.10.

The thirteen-story hotel contains 280 rooms and 112 bathrooms. It was completed last September, and is leased to one tenant for twenty-one years from Oct. 1, 1902.

Commission on Voting Machines.

ALBANY, April 15.—After Senator Grady had protested because the Democrats had no representation on the commission, the appointments by Gov. Odell of Frederick H. Betts of New York, John H. Starr of Tompkins, and Harry D. Parsons of New York as Commissioners to examine voting machines were confirmed by the Senate to-day. Senator Grady insisted that the Democratic Party should be represented on the commission.

COLORED MEN'S DINNER FOR B. T. WASHINGTON

Money for Two Scholarships Subscribed at the Board.

Appeal for Sympathetic Relations Between the Races—Negro Songs Enjoyed by Most of the Diners.

Two hundred colored residents of this city and vicinity tendered a complimentary dinner last evening to Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute. The diners also subscribed a large sum of money, enough to found two scholarships at Tuskegee, the holders of which are to be named by Booker T. Washington. The exact amount so raised was not announced, but Charles W. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, said that enough had been guaranteed to insure the success of the subscription.

The dinner was in the dining room of Carnegie Hall, which had been decorated with American flags, potted plants, and cut flowers. Over the centre table was a portrait of the guest of the evening that was decorated with palms and draped with bunting.

Songs and music were furnished by the Monarch Quartet. One of the members of this organization sang "Under the Bamboo Tree," and other songs. Another sang "Won't You Come Home, Bill Bailey?" and ended it with a few regulation steps of the break-down variety. The majority of the diners enjoyed the song and applauded vigorously, but as the young man prepared to give an encore orders were passed down to "cut it out," and a sentimental song was rendered instead.

Among those present were Frank H. Carmand, Frederick A. Chew, Charles S. Day, Theophilus J. Fisher, Francis H. Gilbert, William A. Gardeen, Charles H. Lansing, L. H. Latimer, James W. Mars, Alfred C. McKeel, Theodore Morse, William H. Smith, the Rev. C. T. Warren, Frederick B. Watkins, and Booker T. Washington, Jr. Frederick R. Morse acted as toastmaster.

The first speaker was Charles W. Anderson, who, responding to the toast, "Our Guest," said in part:

"It is inspiring to have a leader in whom there is nothing to explain, nothing to conceal, nothing to be ashamed of, and nothing to apologize for. His hands are clean, and clean hands are essential in a leader, whether he leads a race movement or a cotillion. Out of the darkness of controversy and discussion of the race question there arose a strange new figure who proclaimed to his people the doctrine of hope, patience, and industry. He advised them to squander no strength in throwing stones at the stars and to waste no time in striving after the impossible.

"As an evidence of the race achievement for which he is fighting, I want to call his attention to the fact that over 100 of the diners here to-night paid their subscriptions with checks. This is a significant fact. It means that in a party of 200 over one-half have bank accounts, and you know a bank account commands respect, no matter who carries it."

Booker T. Washington's speech in part was as follows:

"More and more we must settle down to the idea of taking a fundamental and philosophical view of the conditions that surround us in this country. We must not suffer ourselves to become too much disturbed or discouraged by temporary and local conditions. In the long run any race that proves itself worthy will succeed. We must enter upon more of a constructive career. It is not enough for us to defend our rights. We must go forward in progressive, direct, constructive directions in the way of progress.

"I believe it is our duty to give more attention to the things which are actually in hand rather than spend so large a share of our time in bemoaning over the things not in our possession. We must bear in mind that the rank and file of our people are in the South. They have disadvantages and at the same time they have opportunities. In most every section of the South the negro can buy land, can go into any kind of business, from cultivating the soil to controlling and operating a bank. In most every section of the South he can educate his children and build a decent, comfortable house. Success in these directions will gradually bring us recognition and encouragement in wider directions.

"We must not become discouraged by reason of what we read in the newspapers about conditions in the South. There is much there that needs changing. At the same time you are likely to hear of the worst things that take place, and many of the evidences in the way of real progress are taking place slowly and naturally day by day in a way to attract little attention outside of the given community.

"Each one of us should do what he can to encourage and help friendly, sympathetic relations between the two races. This can be done not in a cowardly or grovelling manner, but in a courageous, open, manly way. When we consider the tremendous economic change which resulted in the South by reason of the civil war and the freeing of the colored people, I think we have no reason to be discouraged."

The other speakers and their toasts were: Prof. William L. Bulkley, "Educational Opportunities in New York"; E. W. C. Eto, "Fraternal Organizations"; the Rev. Charles T. Walker, "Religious Influence in Race Development"; George E. Wibecan, Jr., "Our Young Men in Business"; Samuel R. Scottron, "Our Commercial Opportunities," and D. Mason Webster, "The Bar."

MR. CLEVELAND INDORSED.

Tennessee Senate Adopts Resolutions Approving His Speech on the Negro Question.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15.—The State Senate to-night adopted resolutions indorsing the speech on the negro question delivered by ex-President Grover Cleveland at New York last night. The resolutions say:

Whereas, There are many in the North who do not understand the negro question as it is correctly understood by those of the South, who have for more than three score and ten years met the question face to face, and as pure Caucasians who disbelieve in social mixture of blood; and

Whereas, The history of the world has taught that miscegenation is to the detriment of civilization, industry, intelligence, and progress, or the betterment of human conditions; therefore be it,

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Tennessee, that the statements and utterances of our ex-President upon the racial question are true, and if followed by the Nation the question will be settled in accordance with truth, justice, and dictates of conscience.

The resolution was introduced by Mr. Norfleet of Shelby County and was adopted after spirited debate.

Wyman—Lombard Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—An elaborate and beautiful wedding took place in Brookline to-night, the bridegroom being Collector of Customs Wyman of Washington, D. C., and the bride Miss Hazel Lombard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lombard of Beacon Street.

The Church of Our Saviour, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Reginald Heber Howe, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Field, was profusely decorated with palms, ferns, laurel, bride roses, and smilax. Miss Winifred Lombard of Kansas City was the maid of honor, and the best man was Henry Davis of Washington.

The ushers were William A. Lombard of New York, Galen M. Harris of Portland, Me., and George Davis, William A. McKinney, J. Harry McDowell, and Frederick R. Estes of Washington.

There was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents after the wedding. The house was exquisitely decorated.

Watch Presented to Sheriff O'Brien.

In honor of Sheriff William J. O'Brien a dinner was given last evening in Terrace Garden by the employes of his office. The feature of the occasion was the presentation to him of a gold watch and chain. President Cantor, A. C. McNulty, James B. Reynolds, and others spoke, and the laudatory speeches received applause. Peter R. Gatens acted as toastmaster. Before the 126 guests departed a photographer got a picture of the group by flashlight.

LEHIGH VALLEY MERGER.

Consolidation of Various Subsidiary Lines Under Control of One Directorate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to-day authorized President Thomas to proceed at once with the consolidation of the various lines owned and controlled by the company in New York and New Jersey. This action is to be taken for the purposes of concentration and economy in management and of obviating the necessity for separate Boards of Directors. One company in each State will manage the lines to be merged. These companies will be affected:

Lehigh Valley Terminal, Greenville and Hudson, Middlesex, Perth Amboy and Raritan, Pittstown Branch, Easton and Amboy in New Jersey; Depew and Tonawanda, Rochester Southern, Seneca County, Waverly and State Line, Lehigh Valley Railway, in New York.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ELECTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of Directors, &c., was held to-day at the Union Station. The stock represented was $89,000,000, being somewhat over two-thirds of the entire capital, which is about $132,250,000.

The only change in the board was the election of E. V. W. Rossiter to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel D. Babcock of New York.

Annual meetings were also held for the West Shore Railroad Company and the Mohawk and Malone Railway Company.

In the West Shore Mr. Rossiter takes the place of Samuel R. Williamson, who died during the past year, and in the Mohawk and Malone W. C. Brown takes Mr. Williamson's place.

Dunkirk & Western to Increase Stock.

ALBANY, April 15.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day authorized the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Western Railroad Company to increase its capital stock from $305,000 to $3,500,000 and to issue first mortgage bonds to the amount of $3,500,000. The company proposes to construct and operate an electric railway system seventy miles long, connecting Wakefield with Buffalo and running through Dunkirk and other places in that section.

Baltimore and Ohio Increases Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—As a result of conferences that have been in progress the past several weeks between general officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the engineers and firemen of that road, the wages of these employes were to-day increased about 15 per cent. This represents a compromise, as a greater advance was asked.

Advance in Vehicle Wood Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The American Vehicle Wood Stock Association met here to-day and decided to again advance the price of its product. Two other advances having been made during the past year, the amount of the advance will be decided to-morrow.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

"The Only Dentifrice of International Reputation."—SARA BERNHARDT

Standard 52 Years.

SOZODONT

Au Sable Chasm Bill Reported.

ALBANY, April 15.—The Prime bill providing for the appointment of a commission to purchase the Au Sable Chasm property through condemnation proceedings at a price not exceeding $150,000 was favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee to-day. This bill was referred to by Senator Hill in his speech at the Jeffersonian dinner at the Ten Eyck as a "steal."

Cincinnati Theatre Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The Walnut Street Theatre has been sold to M. C. Anderson and Henry M. Ziegler, the present lessees. It is understood the policy of the theatre will be continued as it has been, and that Anderson & Ziegler will continue to do business with the Stair and Havlin circuit.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave. 19th to 20th Sts.

44-inch Finest Swisses 58c. YARD.

Usually Sold at $1.00 to $2.50 Yard.

First Floor.

Not another word should be necessary to exploit the extraordinariness of this offering.

But enthusiasm in this instance takes precedence over conservatism—and we must tell you more.

Think of buying the newest, freshest, choicest Mohair Swisses, 44 inches wide, for 58c. yard—kinds that command wherever sold from $1.00 to $2.50. We closed out an importer's stock, 12,000 yards in all—representing the biggest purchase of Swisses ever made.

These are Embroidered Swisses, not printed nor stamped nor woven, but embroidered on the finest and sheerest of all washable materials.

There are white grounds and there are color tints set off with tiny figures, dots, medallions, floral designs, trailing vines and every other conceit that human ingenuity could conjure. Every combination of color is ideal—perfect in harmony and blend. 44 inches wide—7 yards will make a dress.

WE REPEAT, $1.00 TO $2.50—44-INCH MOHAIR SWISSES—ON SALE, BEGINNING TO-DAY, AT 58C. THE YARD.

Our First Sale of Used Pianos

At the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.

Our Piano Store in a short period has won prestige, renown and reputation. Its showing from a successful business standpoint has been most creditable.

As new instruments were sold old ones in many instances were taken in exchange—that's a necessary part of the Piano business.

This sale comprehends 28 high grade instruments that are in good condition. Some are practically new. Each instrument has been carefully tuned and tested by expert craftsmen.

Many are practically new—returned from folk who have piano "whims," and wanted a change.

They are purchasable for Cash, or by Payments that may be arranged for.

This is our first sale of the kind. Those who come to see will be impressed with the immensity of the values.

Those who miss the sale will lose a chance to secure

High-Grade Instruments at an Immense Saving.

SQUARE PIANOS.	Was.	Now.
1 Weber	$550	$25
1 Hazleton	500	60
1 Bradbury	450	70
1 Nunns & Clark	400	55
1 Chickering	600	75
1 Steinway	700	125
1 Haines Bros	400	50
1 Stodard Square, art case	550	50
1 Vinton	400	65
UPRIGHT PIANOS.		
1 Knabe, in fine condition	550	400
1 Chickering, used but little	550	300
1 Chickering	500	250
1 Steck	500	245

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	Was.	Now.
1 Horace Waters	$350	$140
1 Horace Waters, almost new	375	155
1 Bradbury	400	225
1 Lindeman & Son	350	145
1 Peek & Son "Opera"	400	150
1 Raven & Bacon	325	125
1 Haines Bros	400	145
1 Schirmer	250	155
1 Barmore	275	165
1 Arlington, practically new	300	180
PIANO PLAYER.		
1 Angelus (self-player), mahogany case, in fine condition	225	110

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER:—To any one desirous of purchasing any of the above Pianos and the Angelus Self-Player together we will make a discount of $10.00 from the combination price.

A SMALL SUM DOWN and the balance on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS secures any of these bargains.

In the

Upholstery Store.

Fourth Floor.

We Will Hold To-day a Special Sale of

Ruffled Curtains and Bed Sets -At Very Exceptional Prices.

RUFFLED BED SETS.

Made on first quality Bobbinet, with Renaissance Lace Insertions, Edges and Centrepieces, finished with deep flounces; bolster piece to match each spread:—

	$4.75	$6.50	$9.75	$13.50
Value,	$6.50	$8.90	$12.50	$17.50

RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS.

Prettily trimmed with dainty lace insertions and edge; full width and three yards long:—

Pair - -	$1.45	$1.85	$2.25	$3.75
Reg. Prices,	$2.25	$2.75	$3.25	$5.00

A Combination, Offer

From Our Book Dept.

For the home and office—one that gives to all the chance to possess, at a very small outlay, two absolutely necessary adjuncts for home and office.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY of the English Language; the last edition, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged and improved, with an appendix of useful tables, to which is added a supplement of nearly 5,000 new words; a new pronouncing gazetteer of the world of over 25,000 places, and new biographical dictionary of over 10,000 names; bound in full sheep, with patent thumb index.

OUR NEW DICTIONARY-HOLDER; made of metal, full gilt, with book rest of hard finished wood; self-adjusting and with casters; the two articles usually sell for $10.00; our combination offer, for Thursday only $5.95

A SPECIAL BOOK OFFER FOR THURSDAY.

BROADWAY HITS, illustrated; a souvenir edition of "A Chinese Honeymoon;" a musical triumph that thousands have enjoyed; beautifully illustrated and sold everywhere at 25c. a copy.

For Thursday only ..... 10 By mail 13

$40 STRICTLY BALL-BEARING

Sewing Machines, $12.95.

Fourth Floor.

"Runs Like a Bicycle."

Every idea of the best Singer is incorporated, along with some additional improvements.

Noiseless, have self-threading shuttle, automatic tension and all the latest improved attachments, and all the running parts are ball bearing. Woodwork is highly polished oak, in the new swell front drop head construction, having the appearance of a table when closed. Guaranteed for five years—and we keep it in repair should any be needed.

Special attention is called to our Automatic Lift SEWING MACHINE; agents would ask $50.00, our price $20.00

Specials in Silverware.

First Floor.

Flower Pots, quadruple plated, pierced border; special at 95

Bonbon Dishes, quadruple plated, beaded and rococo border .. $1.45

Quadruple plated Chocolate Pots, Bread Trays, Nut Bowls, Fern Dishes, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Crumb Sets, Candlesticks; special at $1.95

Sterling Silver Handle Fruit and Orange Knives; special at 69

Cologne Bottles, sterling silver deposit; special at $1.25

Tea Spoons, sterling silver, fancy patterns, set of 6 in leatherette case; special at $3.25

Art Embroidery.

Second Floor.

We have a very fine assortment of Bureau Sets, comprising all materials and styles, from the elegant hand-painted ones to the dainty cottage sets.

Figured Swiss Bureau Sets, special at 19

Figured Lawn Bureau Sets, special at 50

Dotted Swiss, lace trimmed .. 98

Lawn Bureau Scarfs, 18x54, Bonnaz effects 30

Pillow Shams to match, each .. 30

PROMPT AND ACCURATE SERVICE ASSURED ALL MAIL ORDERS.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Young Men's Suits

YOUNG men of fifteen to nineteen years have long ago discovered that the WANAMAKER Clothing Store takes particular pains in the matter of clothing for them. It is simply because we know that the usual clothing store neglects clothing in these sizes as a rule, or simply provides for it in overgrown sizes of boys' clothing. We consider it a far more serious matter, and while we realize that the boys of these ages do not want conservative styles worn by older men, we provide clothing that is thoroughly smart in its character, absolutely correct and handsomely tailored, producing garments that particular young men are delighted to find.

The splendid growth of our young men's clothing business proves that young men appreciate clothing that is made particularly for them.

The handsome Norfolk Jacket Suits, of fancy cheviots, at $10, $12 and $15. Also Sack Suits of fancy cheviots, at $8.50, $10 and $12.

Double-breasted Sack Suits, in new gray effects of neat worsteds, dressy and stylish, at $15, $18 and $20.

Men who wear coats up to 35 inches chest measurement can be fitted in these suits and save money. The styles are thoroughly correct in every detail.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Tailored Suits

Another Well-timed Opportunity

"HE gives twice who gives quickly." Which might be paraphrased, after a fashion, to read—"A bargain is twice a bargain when it is timely." That is what has guided us in making today this offering of

Women's Tailored Suits at $27

That Were $35 to $52

They are precisely the Suits you've been asking for right along, and are wearing now. That's the real reason for this opportunity—lines have developed missing sizes that we can't replace.

The Suits are of broadcloth and cheviot, made with stylish blouse jackets; some prettily trimmed, others tailored. All are silk-lined throughout.

Remarkably stylish, handsome suits for present wear, at savings of $8 to $25 on each suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Suits

TRY this stock of boys' clothing along any line you will—you'll find that it will stand the tests of your demands, unfailingly.

Take, for instance, the extremely stylish and popular group of Norfolk Suits, with their jaunty plaits and belts—suits that nine boys out of ten look well in. We have them in a splendidly varied line of domestic and foreign fabrics, for boys of 8 to 16 years of age, at $5 to $15 a suit.

And then there are quantities of specially priced lines of suits—the result of sharp bargain-driving with manufacturers we can trust.

Here's a specimen:

Three-Piece Suits at $5

An attractive variety of Jacket, Vest and Trouser Suits of plain blue and fancy all-wool cheviots, for boys of 9 to 16 years. Stylish, well-made, desirable suits in every particular.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Wedding Engraving

WE are prepared to do the most artistic work in the way of engraving wedding invitations and announcements. We employ only engravers of the highest artistic skill.

The character of work can be compared only to the very best you know anything about; and whether you wish the work done in the simple script, or in the shaded old English text, you can depend on its being done as handsomely as the engravers' art can do it, as well as being correct in every detail of good form. Yet you will find WANAMAKER prices for engraving most favorable when compared with those you are accustomed to paying in other establishments that do the highest character of work.

Stationery Store, Broadway.

Fine Cutlery

For Wedding Gifts

MOST people don't think of the welcomeness of cutlery when it comes to wedding presents. And yet there's hardly anything more essential to Mr. and Mrs. Newlywed's enjoyment of their breakfast or dinner than proper carving knives and forks.

Welcome to the suggestion—if you care to act on it, you won't have any difficulty in finding the gift you seek among these:

Stag-handle Steak Carver and Fork, sterling silver ferrules, $1.25 pair.

Sterling silver-handle Steak Carver and Fork, $3.25 pair.

Beef Carving Set, sterling silver handles, $8.50 set of three pieces.

Beef Carving Set; pearl handles, sterling silver ferrules; three pieces, $9.

Stag-handle Beef Carving Set in box, sterling silver ferrules; three pieces, $3, $4.50 and $6.50.

Celluloid-handle Beef Carving Set; sterling silver ferrules; $4.50, $5, $6.75, $7, $7.50 set.

Stag-handle Game Carver and Fork; sterling silver ferrules; $3, $3.25, $4.50, $5.75 pair.

Poultry Shears, $3, $3.50.

Pearl-handle dessert knives, sterling silver ferrules, silver-plated steel blades, $10 dozen; Medium Knives, $15 dozen.

Basement.

All-wool Voiles

At 45c a Yard

THESE fabrics are patterned after the sheer open weaves which are so much admired in the French goods that cost so much more. They belong to the fabric family that holds the highest popularity this season, and the quality is very much better than you have seen before at this price.

Its effectiveness is very similar to goods that are much higher in price. In fact, these same lines of goods now cost much more than we paid when we placed our order some months ago; this advance is in consequence of the large demands which are now being made for these voiles.

These goods are 36 inches wide, and in the following colorings—royal blue, cadet blue, navy blue, gray, reseda, cream and black.

At 45c a Yard

Rotunda.

An Offering of Good Books

At Remarkably Low Prices

TODAY we have ready an exceptionally large and interesting collection of good books, many of which are offered at almost give-away prices. They are the productions of some of the best publishers in the trade. All are the regular editions, well printed and well bound. The low prices are possible, because we were fortunate enough to secure the surplus stocks and ends-of-editions on many lines where publishers were changing the style of binding, or anxious to close out small groups.

Practically all lines of literature are represented in the collection. Perhaps the most interesting part of the offering consists of the-few-of-a-kind books, of which we are not able to list the titles.

These books are collected in groups at exceptionally low prices as follows:

One Counter of Books at 8c Each
Presenting over one hundred titles in cloth-bound handy volumes.

One Counter of Books at 12c Each
Including a large variety of titles in 12mo. cloth bound books.

One Counter of Books at 15c Each
This is an attractive collection of copyrighted books of which the publishers' prices ranged from 50c to $1.25.

One Counter of Books at 25c and 50c
These are copyrighted books of which the publishers' prices were $1.25 to $1.50.

There are other counters filled with books at 18c, 20c, 35c, 40c and 50c each.

The following lists are simply suggestions of titles, of which we have enough to warrant particular mention:

Miscellaneous Books

Life of William McKinley, with nearly 200 photographs. Size 10 x 14½ in. Published at $2. Our price, 50c.

Primitive Love and Love Stories. Henry T. Finck. Published at $3. Our price, 40c.

Story of a Young Man (Life of Christ). Clifford Howard. Illustrated. Published at $2.50. Our price, 90c.

Jean Ingelow's Poetical Works. 2 vols. Published at $3. Our price, 90c.

Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. William Ware. 20 full-page illustrations. Published at $2.50. Our price, 75c.

Lalla Rookh. Thomas Moore. 101 illustrations. Published at $2.50. Our price, 75c.

Janice Meredith. Paul Leicester Ford. Our price, 45c.

For Love or Crown. A. W. Marchmont. Illustrated. Published at $1.50. Our price, 45c.

Universal Household Assistant. S. H. Burt. Published at $1. Our price, 45c.

Fugitive Facts; a Treasury of Facts. Robert Thorn. Published at $1. Our price, 45c.

War and Policy. H. S. Wilkinson. Published at $3.50. Our price, 40c.

Forty Modern Fables. George Ade. Published at $1.50. Our price, 50c.

In the Name of a Woman. A. W. Marchmont. Published at $1.50. Our price, 45c.

Lord Byron's Works. 2 vols. Our price, 75c.

On the Trail of Don Quixote. August F. Jaccaci. Published at $2.50. Our price, 40c.

James Russell Lowell. Horace E. Scudder. 2 vols. Published at $3.50. Our price, $2.25.

Books in Sets

Reed's Modern Eloquence, a compendium of after-dinner speeches, lectures and occasional addresses, with illustrations and portraits, 10 vols., cloth. Our price, $25; three-quarters morocco, $32.50.

Bayard Taylor's Novels and Travels. Complete edition, 16 vols., bound in 8 vols. Published at $24; our price, $9.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's Selected Works. 10 vols. Published at $12. Our price, $8.

Stones of Venice. John Ruskin. With 168 illustrations. 3 vols. Our price, 85c.

Bulwer Lytton's Complete Novels. 13 vols. Our price, $2.65.

History of the United States. Henry D. Northrup. With over 500 illustrations; 2 vols.; published at $4. Our price, $1.25.

Thackeray's Complete Works. Popular edition, 10 vols. Our price, $3.25; cheaper edition, $2.10.

George Eliot's Complete Works. Popular edition, 6 vols. Our price, $2; cheaper edition, 6 vols., $1.20.

Brontë. Complete Writings of the Brontë Sisters. Popular edition, 6 vols. Our price, $2; cheaper edition, $1.20.

Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales. 5 vols. Our price, 75c.

Dickens' Complete Works. 15 vols. Our price, $6.75; cheaper edition, $8.

Richard Harding Davis' Novels and Stories; Gallegher, Soldiers of Fortune, 2 vols.; Cinderella, the King's Jackal, The Lion and the Unicorn, 5 vols. Our price, $1.25.

Books in Sets

Shakespeare's Complete Works. Edited by Richard Grant White. 12 vols., half calf, gilt tops. Published at $22.50. Our price, $9.

Shakespeare's Complete Works. Handy volume edition, 12 vols. Our price, $1.50.

Scott's Waverley Novels. Printed from large, clear type; 12 vols. Our price, $3.60.

Washington Irving's Complete Works. 8 vols. Our price, $4.50.

Edgar A. Poe's Works. Handy volume edition, 10 vols. Our price, $2; flexible leather, $4.75.

Mark Twain's Works. Riverside edition, 22 vols. Our price, $37.50.

Copyright Books

Published at $1.50

Our Price. 50c

Martin Brook. Morgan Bates.
Jack Raymond. E. L. Voynich.
Old Jed Prouty. Mary C. Frances.
The Princess Cynthia. M. Bryant.
The Voyage of Ithobal. Sir Edwin Arnold.
A modern Antæus.
The Quiberon Touch. Cyrus Townsend Brady.
Sweetheart Manette. Maurice Thompson.
The Apostles of the South. Frank T. Bullen.
The Tempting of Father Anthony. George Horton.
John Vytal. William Farquhar Payson.
The Backwoodsman. H. A. Stanley.
Dorothy Vernon. Charles Major.

New French Organdies

A NEW collection of exquisitely printed French Organdies has just arrived from abroad. They present the newest and choicest effects brought out by the French printers this season. Some of the most beautiful designs show handsome printings of large rose patterns and other floral designs which make up so effectively. There are more than a score of these attractive designs in the new group first shown today. Price,

35c a Yard

Tenth street.

Negligees and Kimonos -:-

THE deft fingers that made these charming lounging gowns, negligees and kimonos were guided by the best of taste, and the knowledge of combining comfort—even luxury—with daintiness.

Materials range from albatross, challis and cashmeres, appropriate to wear immediately, to the thinner fabrics, for warm weather, such as crepe de Chine, French lawn, dotted Swiss muslin and the like. Accordion plaits, lace insertion and trimming, fagoting, and other effective devices, add variety and beauty to the models.

Prices range from $5 to $50.

Specimen descriptions:

At $6.75—*Albatross Kimonos*; shirred yoke front and back; front and sleeves trimmed with Persian silk.

At $8—*China silk Kimonos*; plaits front and back, forming yoke; finished with embroidery insertion; front and sleeves trimmed with bands of white silk.

At $10—*Figured Dimity Wrappers*; Empire front, trimmed with plaits, embroidery insertion, Valenciennes lace and ribbon bows; full back; elbow sleeves finished with embroidery insertion and Valenciennes lace.

At $12.50—*Albatross Negligees*, in solid colors; plaited yoke front and back; sailor collar; plaited sleeves; yoke, front and flounce on skirt, trimmed with insertion of Cluny.

At $15—*China silk Accordion-plaited Wrappers*, lined throughout; sailor collar, flowing sleeves, and flounce on skirt, trimmed with lace insertion and finished with ruffle of lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

White Lawn Dressing Sacques

IT'S just as easy, by the exercise of a little good taste, to turn out Lawn Dressing Sacques that are pretty, as to make garments that are just dressing sacques.

These happen to have been made with taste—you'll agree to that, as soon as you see them. No matter what the price, they are pretty and neatly made and finished:

At 75c—Full front, Empire style; full back with cluster plaits from neck; sailor collar and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

At $1—Full front, with plaits from neck and embroidered medallions; plaited back stitched at waist; V neck, bishop sleeves.

At $1.50—Full front, plaited back; round collar; bell sleeves; entire sacque finished with ruffle edged with lace.

At $2—Full front and back; round collar of fine plaits; sleeves and collar finished with embroidery beading, lace and ribbon.

At $2.75—Kimono effect; front, back and sleeves of box plaits; collar, sleeves and lower part of sacque finished with lace insertion; ribbon at neck.

Many other styles up to $25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriters

THE Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter has a dozen points of merit over most other machines; and while many of its virtues are to be found here and there in other makes, there is no other machine that combines all things desirable as does the Wanamaker-Wellington; and such typewriters as possess the individual merits are much higher in price.

The Wanamaker-Wellington gives you always visible writing, gives a strong, sure stroke most desirable in manifolding. It is rapid in its operation, doesn't get out of order easily, is exceptionally serviceable, and as portable as a handbag.

If you have in mind the purchase of a typewriter be sure and see the Wanamaker-Wellington before you buy. Price, $60; in cash or easy payments.

Commercial Stationery Store, in Annex, 766 Broadway.

Linoleums and Other Floor Coverings

THE usefulness of Linoleums broadens every season. They are no longer confined to the kitchens; and while linoleums are used all year round, they are particularly desirable in Summer, because they are cooler than any other floor coverings. The Summer home can find many places to apply linoleums for the floor. Perhaps the most important service is for covering the halls. When the dust is blowing and the hall doors open, a floor covering is required that can be easily cleaned, and will always look fresh and bright after it is cleaned.

Linoleum is exactly this, and the designs give similar effects to parquetry flooring and tiling. Of course, offices and other public places are large users of Linoleum, as it wears almost everlastingly.

The Inlaid Linoleums, in which the colors go clear through to the back, come in 6-ft. widths only.

Seventy-five different designs, some after the fashion of parquetry flooring, some like china tiling, and others in conventional or geometric patterns, in all shades of colors.

No. 1 grade, English or domestic, $1.50 a square yard.

No. 2 grade, English, $1.35 sq. yd.

Printed Linoleums, that is, with the patterns stamped on the surface.

A and B grades, 6, 9 or 12 feet widths; 27 patterns, $1 a square yard.

C grade, 6, 9 or 12 feet widths; 85 patterns, 75c square yard.

D grade, 6, 9 or 12 feet widths; 50 patterns, 60c square yard.

E grade, 3 or 6 feet widths; 20 patterns, 50c square yard.

Plain Linoleums—

A grade, 6, 9 or 12 feet widths, $1 square yard.

B grade, 6, 9 or 12 feet widths, 90c square yard.

C grade, 6, 9 or 12 feet widths, 75c square yard.

Cork Carpet—Made in the same way as linoleum, of finely ground cork. A good covering for damp or cold floors, and, when used in public places, has the added advantage of being noiseless.

It comes in nine plain subdued colors, in six feet widths only, at $1.25 a square yard.

Third floor.

Sheets and Pillow-Cases

At Quite Decided Savings

NOTHING on the market is firmer in price than cottons, and the advances have been constant.

Only the fact that our orders were placed many months ago accounts for the very low prices we are able to quote today. These Sheets and Pillow-cases are made from one of the very best standard muslins. They are absolutely perfect in every way, and made by one of the best factories in the country.

Today's prices, at which you can buy any quantity desired, are as low as we can secure at the mill today by buying one hundred cases at a time. This means a saving of 7c to 14c each on the sheets, and 3c and 4c each on the pillow-cases; which all careful housekeepers will recognize as an unusual economy on goods of the most suitable character.

Here are the sizes and prices:

HEMMED SHEETS		HEMMED PILLOW-CASES	
54x90 in., 43c	81x99 in., 68c	42x36 in., 13c	50x36 in., 16c
63x90 in., 48c	90x90 in., 65c	42x38½ in., 14c	50x38½ in., 17c
81x90 in., 59c	90x108 in., 78c	45x36 in., 14c	50x40½ in., 18c
		45x38½ in., 15c	54x38½ in., 19c

Fourth avenue.

The Under-Price Store

BASEMENT

DON'T fall into the error of thinking that the merchandise in the Basement Store is like the clock in the insane asylum, which wouldn't be there if it was right.

On the contrary. Ever since we started the Under-Price section we've admitted to it only such goods as were in the truest sense bargains—a place where you get what you really want, of reliable quality, for less than you ordinarily pay.

And that rule holds good today and every day, and on these offerings particularly:

Embroidery Strips at Half

Normally, two days' selling would have wrought havoc with even fifty thousand yards of Embroidery Strips, when they are as attractive in variety of new designs, and prices there are as low as in this splendid lot.

So it's lucky for the late-comers, that two days of Northeasters have left more of the assortment than would ordinarily be the case.

Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Muslin Embroideries, in many of the prettiest patterns you've seen this season—the surplus of a large manufacturer, closed out to us at *half price*. All edges are cut out, ready for use. A Summer's supply of these much-needed Embroideries at just half the usual price—15c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c and 75c for the strip of 4½ yards.

Lace Remnants

A Clean Sweep

All the short lengths of our Laces are involved in the movement. Some have been half-priced before, in previous sales, others have just reached the remnant stage. Now all are again reduced by *precisely half*—making prices on handsome laces in many cases *one-quarter to one-third of original values.*

All kinds of Laces are in the lot, both light and heavy weight—Venise, Cluny, Clifton, Applique, Chantilly, Guipure, Net-top and Net-ground Laces, in Edgings, Insertions and Bandings. Colors are black, white, cream and ecru.

Pretty Clocks

At Reduced Prices

There's a minimum saving of one-quarter on each of these handsome clocks for the parlor or library mantel. And in some cases the saving runs up to a third or a half:

At $3.50, regularly $5—Porcelain Mantel Clocks, 8-day American movements; hour and half-hour strike.

At $4.75, regularly $6.75—Iron Mantel Clocks, 8-day American movements; hour and half-hour strike.

At $7.50, regularly $10—Iron Mantel Clocks, 8-day American movements; hour and half-hour strike, figure top.

At $2.50, regularly $3.50 to $5—Gilt and bronze finish Desk and Boudoir Clocks, 1-day American movement.

Bric-a-Brac

Low-priced

Some of the pretty pieces of Bric-a-Brac bought for our March Sale have just straggled in. To these we have added quite a number of pieces from our regular stock; and priced them all at *a third to half* below regular prices. Details are impossible; but it's a tempting tableful.

Decorated Lamps

A Third to a Half Under-Price

We buy in such large quantities from the manufacturer of these handsome lamps, that we get concessions at times that would ordinarily be out of the question.

Two lots have just come in today—lamps that will be bought for Summer houses on account of their low price, and that are handsome enough for any city home. And you save a third to one-half:

At $5, worth $8.50 to $10
Lamp, squat or half high; with massive bodies mounted on heavy gilt or bronze bases; hand-painted floral decorations on light or dark grounds; complete with 12-inch globe to match.

At $3.75, worth $7
Tall Banquet Lamps with hand-painted floral decorations on light and dark grounds; complete with 11 and 12-inch globes to match.

Hosiery Offerings

If you gauge the excellence of these stockings and socks by their price, you'll underestimate it by a full third. For that's the difference between value and price—and it lies in your favor:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c a pair, worth 18c—Of fast black cotton, with unbleached feet or split soles; seamless, with spliced heels and toes, and narrowed ankles. Also black, in silover openwork effect; sizes 9 and 9½ only.

MEN'S SOCKS

At 12½c pair, worth 18c—Of cotton, fast black, with unbleached feet or split soles; strong, durable and well-made.

Water Tumblers

60c a Dozen

These are the fine thin-blown Water Tumblers that sell regularly for $1 and $1.25 a dozen. In several good patterns; today in a plentiful supply at 60c dozen.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

AGUINALDO INVOLVED IN ASSASSIN'S PLOT

Document Discovered Ordering Murder of Gen. Otis.

Unsigned Order Declared by Experts to be in Filipino Leader's Handwriting Was Issued Prior to Insurrection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There has been discovered among the papers captured in the Philippine Islands and now in possession of the War Department a document of more than ordinary interest, and which is likely to receive special attention from the anti-imperialists. It is claimed by army officers that this document contains an authorization from Gen. Aguinaldo for the assassination of Gen. Otis, and that the order for assassination was made prior to the starting of the insurrection against the United States authority by the armed forces of Aguinaldo. Photographic copies of the document have been made, and officers familiar with the handwriting are confident the order for the assassination of Otis was written by the Filipino leader, although not signed by him.

Capt. Taylor of the Fourteenth Infantry, who served in the Philippines during the insurrection and for some time following its suppression, is familiar with the handwriting of Aguinaldo, and has in his official possession a number of letters and documents written by him. These have been compared by Capt. Taylor with the order to assassinate Gen. Otis, and Capt. Taylor has no hesitation in declaring that Aguinaldo wrote the assassination order. In directing attention to the document in question, Capt. Taylor says:

On Jan. 4, 1899, a proclamation was issued by Gen. Otis in which he declared the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. Many protests were drawn up in the Philippines against this. Most of them were drawn up by order of the Insurgent Government, but this letter was probably an unsolicited evidence of adhesion of some Katipunan lodge or of one of the popular clubs in Manila organized by Sandico while in the pay of the United States Government; clubs which soon uncovered their real purpose, the formation of groups ready at a given signal to attack the Americans within the city.

Probably this paper was handed to Aguinaldo by a delegation of the signers. If this was the case, the man who signs first, Feliciano Crus, was one of the delegates. Aguinaldo probably talked with him in private, and as a result of the conversation he wrote this note on the back of the paper. The other name does not appear in the signatures. He was probably some follower or intimate friend of Crus.

It is to be noted that Gen. Otis's residence was in the Ermita, or ward of San Miguel. The signers of this paper were men who lived about him and knew the grounds well. Some of them may have been servants in the house.

The attack on the American outposts did not come until Feb. 4, 1899.

Following is a translation of the paper presented to Aguinaldo with his indorsement on the back:

Our Honorable President: We the undersigned, who subscribe the declaration appended, by these presents protest against the American proclamation, we recognize no authority but that of God and the revolutionary Government, and we offer our lives and property for the independence of our country.

This is signed by Feliciano Crus and twenty-five others, and is dated Manila, San Miguel, Jan. 12, 1899.

On the back of the paper is written in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, the following:

Lazerino Kotonka, Feliciano de Crus, commissioned to kill Gen. Otis.

CHOLERA IN PERSHING'S FORCE.

Five Cases and Many Suspects Among Troops in Mindanao.

MANILA, April 15.—Cholera has attacked Capt. Pershing's troops, who are operating against the Moros in the Island of Mindanao. Five cases and many suspected cases are reported.

It is supposed the disease was contracted after Bacolod, which Capt. Pershing's force captured April 8.

The sick have been sent to the hospital at Camp Vicars.

MINISTER LIANG AN ATHLETE.

New Chinese Envoy Was the Star Pitcher on Andover Baseball Nine Twenty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The new Chinese Minister has all his life been an enthusiast on the game of baseball, and twenty years ago, when a student at Andover, he played constantly in his leisure time and during some that was not leisure.

The Phillips Academy boys at first took the idea of the Chinaman's playing baseball as a joke, and were disposed to guy him out of the box when he undertook to pitch. But he grinned and stuck to his job, with the result that he became a terror to the best batters.

The young Mongolian had been playing in the field for a long time and had shown that he was worth the while at a long fly and a short play, but no one thought he knew a thing about pitching until one day the regular pitcher was away and he volunteered to take his place. There was a laugh all over the field when he went to the middle of the diamond. He had hardly got down to work before they discovered he had got the knack of twisting the ball to suit himself, and that he could curve the best men on the other nine out every time.

Liang curved balls up and down, and he curved them right and left, and made the experienced batters look silly.

As long as he stayed at Andover he had the honor of pitching in the first nine of the school.

NEGROES IN FEDERAL OFFICES.

President Roosevelt Has Appointed Only Fifteen While President McKinley Appointed More.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The publication last month of President Roosevelt's letter to Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, in defense of his appointment of colored men in the South to Federal office has directed inquiry into the relative number and character of appointments made by the immediate predecessors of Mr. Roosevelt.

President Harrison appointed colored men to the office of Register of the Treasury and Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, positions held by negroes almost continuously since the retirement of President Grant in 1877. In his second term President Cleveland appointed Gen. Rosecrans Register of the Treasury, but he was followed by ex-Senator Bruce of Mississippi, a colored man, appointed by President McKinley.

Outside of the Diplomatic and Consular service President Harrison appointed few colored men, and the same is true of President Cleveland. Mr. Harrison made six appointments of this kind in the foreign service and Mr. Cleveland three. Those made by Mr. Harrison were Frederick Douglass to be Minister to Haiti, who resigned after a short service and was followed by John S. Durham; William D. McCoy, Minister to Liberia, and these Consuls: Ralph R. Wilder at Tamatave; C. L. Mazwell, at Santo Domingo, and Edwin A. Perry, at Santos.

Mr. Cleveland's appointments in the foreign service were William T. Heard, Minister to Liberia; Henry C. Smith, Consul at Santos, and Archibald H. Crimke, Consul at Santo Domingo. He also appointed a colored man from Albany, to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

President McKinley made a record on colored men, his appointments extending to almost every department of the Government, included nine Collectors of Customs, sixteen Postmasters, five Internal Revenue officers, and nine in the Interior Department. In addition to these, Mr. McKinley appointed a large number of colored men to be officers of the volunteer army and several in the regular establishment under the Reorganization Act.

The entire number of colored men appointed by President Roosevelt is fifteen, and of these several are reappointments. It should be stated, however, that Mr. Roosevelt has made no changes in the Consular service among the colored incumbents, and that all these officers appointed by McKinley continue in office. The only changes made by President Roosevelt in the foreign service among this class is in the case of the Minister to Liberia John R. A. Crossland of Missouri, who was appointed in January, 1902, to succeed the Rev. Mr. Smith.

NAVAL OFFICER BACKED BY A LEGISLATURE.

Pennsylvania Body Asks to Have Pay Director Speel Appointed Paymaster General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The action of the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day in unanimously adopting a resolution urging the President to appoint Pay Director James N. Speel to be Paymaster General of the Navy caused great surprise among naval officers and excited unfavorable comment. This is perhaps the first instance on record where a naval officer has sought to secure promotion by such extraordinary methods, and it is highly probable that the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature will have the contrary effect to that intended.

The position of Paymaster General of the Navy is one requiring large experience in the naval service, business qualities of a high order, executive and administrative abilities, and individual force and tact.

Speaking of the approaching vacancy in the head of the Navy Pay Corps, Secretary Moody said to-day that individual applicants were merely so many names to him. The President and the department would be guided entirely by the record and qualifications of officers eligible for selection, and no consideration would be given to political influence.

The term of Paymaster General Kenny will expire May 5, when he will be placed on the retired list on account of age. His successor will not be selected until the return of the President in June. Pay Directors Hobbs, Harris, and Boggs, and Pay Inspectors McDonald and Mudd are the men most prominently mentioned for the succession. The detail is for four years, and as Directors Hobbs and Harris have only two years to serve before reaching the retiring age, they may be passed over for a younger man.

Pay Director Speel, who has the indorsement of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was born in that State, but was appointed from Minnesota. McDonald was born in and appointed from Pennsylvania, and has been on duty in Asia since 1897, a fact which adds to his chances for selection.

SCHLEY WILL NOT LECTURE.

Rear Admiral Says He Has No Intention of "Making a Fool of Himself."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Rear Admiral Schley to-day denied the story that he intended going on the lecture platform.

"I certainly have no intention of doing anything of the kind," he said. "I don't think I have made a fool of myself at any stage of my life, and I have no intention of beginning now. No lecture platform for me."

The story was circulated while the Rear Admiral was on his Western trip from which he has just returned.

PORTO RICO OFFICERS FINED.

They Paid Double Duties on Smuggled Articles and Criminal Prosecutions Were Dropped.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The attention of the officials of the Department of Justice was called to-day to a published dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, to the effect that the United States Attorney there had declined to prosecute criminally several army and naval officers for alleged smuggling, explaining his action by the statement that he was acting under instructions from Washington. A statement was issued by the department, which showed that the smuggling cases had been brought before the Cabinet. It was directed by the President that Secretary Moody and Postmaster General Payne should investigate the entire subject while they were in Porto Rico.

Postmaster General Payne said that he and Mr. Moody had made the investigation.

"It seems that certain officers had brought to San Juan articles for personal use which were subject to customs duties," he continued. "There was no charge of importing anything upon which it was proposed to make money or to sell for profit.

"We were advised by the Secretary of the Treasury that in cases of this character, where there was no intent to import for profit, it is customary not to prosecute criminally, but to settle such cases by the payment of the penalty. This was done in this case, and the officers or officers in question have paid the penalty imposed by the Treasury Department, which is twice the amount of the original duties. That being done, we felt justified in recommending that no further action be had in these cases."

The Department of Justice to-day received a dispatch from the United States Attorney at San Juan stating in substance that the Judge having jurisdiction of the smuggling cases had instructed the Grand Jury to proceed with the investigation, notwithstanding the order of the Department of Justice to the United States Attorney not to prosecute them. He asked for further instructions, to which the department has sent the following reply:

Your duty is to obey my instruction to dismiss pending smuggling cases and present no new cases until otherwise directed. Considerations of moment not manifested to Porto Rico or individuals involved have moved the Administration, after full investigation and deliberation, to course directed, which will be adhered to. But if Grand Jury calls upon you or court requests, you will perform your usual functions before Grand Jury. The fact that Government may not or will not prosecute if indictments are found does not prevent consideration by Grand Jury.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 15.—District Attorney Pettingill has issued the following statement regarding the intervention of the Washington authorities in the so-called smuggling cases:

"I am reluctant to make a statement, but in view of the discussion in the local press and after yesterday's advice by the Grand Jury, which is a matter of record, it seems advisable to make a dispassionate statement as to how the matter stands. It has been current rumor for some time past that the defendants have made strenuous efforts to settle with the Treasury. The authority to make a settlement in these cases is claimed under Section 376 of the statutes, and Mr. Olney, when Attorney General, decided that he had such authority. The latest instructions received from Attorney General Knox by cable April 12 were as follows: 'Dismiss the pending proceedings in the smuggling cases and present no new cases to the Grand Jury unless otherwise directed. Hereafter report fully by mail on the nature and status of the said cases.'

"While I did not advise the course which is being pursued, it is not for me to criticise the action of a superior. Doubtless the course seemed proper to the wise officials at Washington under the circumstances.

"It will be observed that Mr. Knox's cable does not finally dispose of the cases. The actual effect of the instructions is to carry the cases over the term for such other disposition as may seem proper then."

GEN. BALDWIN'S EXPLANATION.

Says He Was Entirely Misquoted in Interview Disparaging Negro and Filipino Soldiers.

DENVER, Col., April 15.—Gen. Franklin D. Baldwin, Commander of the Department of Colorado, who has been asked by the War Department at Washington to explain an interview in this city recently in which he was quoted as speaking disparagingly of the negro as a soldier, says that his statements were misunderstood. In an interview printed in the News to-day, the General is credited with the following statement:

"The inference from the interview in question by which I am made to appear as disparaging the lives of the negro and Filipino soldiers is ridiculous, as my past record will sustain. As to the portion of the interview relative to the Filipino and negro soldier being disparaged I was entirely misquoted, for the wording was of the hardest character. What I intended to say was to express an entirely opposite sentiment as to my feelings regarding the Filipino and negro soldier.

"I class both as second only to the American soldier, and I would venture any military enterprise with either one of those nationalities. I consider the Filipino as susceptible to the highest state of discipline, and that when brought to the test, he would make magnificent fighting material. I would trust my chances for success and my reputation alone with the Filipino or the negro soldier."

VAUDEVILLE AT PROCTOR'S.

Some of the Fun at the Twenty-third Street House—The Two Sketches Presented.

"Did you ever hear the peacock story?"

"No. What is it?"

"Oh, it's a beautiful tale."

***

The above will do as a starter. Others of a similar brand will follow in due course. They are samples from the verbal hash served by Mooney and Holbein and Barton and Wakefield at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Any one falling to see the point of one vaudeville joke need not despair. There are sure to be others that are so obvious that persons with the most attenuated sense of humor could not fail to know when to laugh. As a matter of fact, however, vaudeville patrons do not usually suffer that way; with them the reverse is often true. So keen is the average patron for the laugh that the stranger within the gates is apt to wonder if he is growing too sober minded to enjoy fun. But let him not despair. He, too, will come to laugh at these very same things if he continues to attend vaudeville long enough. Oftimes he laughs for self-protection. And some things that in themselves are not especially humorous will seem so, anyhow, by comparison with more doleful things that have preceded them. It is time for another "joke."

***

"Did you know my sister who worked in the rubber factory?"

"Yes. What of her?"

"Well, she got bounced."

***

Two sketches that represent widely divergent methods are included in the Proctor bill this week. Katherine Osterman appears in a little affair by Grant Stewart entitled "To-morrow at Twelve." Miss Osterman is a handsome woman, who dresses, speaks, and acts in a manner that suggests innate refinement. Her sketches are always of the kind in which boisterous horseplay and vocal fireworks have the least possible part. "To-morrow at Twelve" is her latest exception in that respect.

The scene is an artist's studio—one recognizes that at a glance by reason of the bad paintings scattered about, the general disorder in evidence, not to speak of the plaster casts. Miss Cuthbert has made an arrangement with the owner of the studio to occupy it for an hour or two each day. A rising young artist, Mr. Armstrong, has made a similar arrangement. Miss Cuthbert enters, and decides that she will make a study of the plaster Venus. Then she exits long enough to cover her dainty dress with a white apron and to enable Mr. Armstrong to come on and decide that he, too, will make a study of the plaster Venus.

Then, after lighting his pipe and producing a flask, Mr. Armstrong exits.

Miss Cuthbert, returning, smells smoke, sees the whisky flask, and decides that there is a "horrid man" about. The evidence is conclusive. She places a screen about her easel and begins to work.

Mr. Armstrong returns, decides that a brother painter is engaged behind the screen, and only discovers that it is a woman after he has grossly offended Miss Cuthbert by offering her a drink from his flask. They quarrel over the possession of the plaster Venus and the woman insists upon retaining it. Then the man decides that her frown is just the thing for his study of Katherine in a canvas he is engaged on to represent a scene from "The Taming of the Shrew." He is making progress when the woman discovers his purpose, and to circumvent him insists upon appearing good-natured. He tries many ruses for the purpose of angering her that he may catch the final expression required for his painting, but she continues to smirk and laugh. Finally he proposes marriage to her and she becomes indignant.

"At last," he cries, "I have it."

In the end they make up, and she agrees to be a sister of him. When he suggests that they kiss to seal the bargain, she remarks: "To-morrow at 12," and the curtain falls.

The idea of the sketch is clever, and it is well played. George Lindeman providing adequate support to Miss Osterman. He ought, however, to get an artist to show him the proper way to hold a palette. For those nice store clothes wouldn't stand a chance with the sticky oils if he were a real artist using real paint.

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My brother has gone to the Holy Land.

How foolish. Why doesn't he come to New York and visit the subway?

***

In quite another line is the sketch "Casey the Fireman," which Johnny and Emma Ray present. Clash and clatter is suggested the moment the woman appears on the stage. She is built on the colossal scale, and provides the necessary contrast for the man, who is short and pudgy. The biggest thing about Johnny Ray is his mouth, which at times seems to extend from ear to ear, and into which his little stub of a nose seems in imminent danger of falling. The man seems to have two voices, one of which has the quality of a kettledrum and the other sounding like a toy tin whistle. With both performers nature has been lavish with natural gifts for comic effort of the rip-roaring sort.

The woman announces that she is expecting a guest—Casey, the fireman who saved her father's life. She telephones to the hotel clerk—the scene is the parlor of the Castoff Wallstoria—that as soon as the fireman arrive he is to be shown up, and she also orders a supper and wine, to be served later. Then for the announced purpose of putting some perfume on her nose, but in reality to allow Johnny Ray to have the centre of the stage for his entrance, she retires.

In comes little Johnny carrying a bucket of coal and an armful of kindling. These he deposits on the hearth. The woman returns.

"Who are you?" she inquires.

"Me name's Casey," says he.

"Are you Casey the fireman?"

"I am," with a glance at the grate.

The rest is easy to imagine, though the method of its accomplishment can hardly be described. The woman, looking upon the little fellow as her father's savior, throws her arms about his neck, kisses him, and insists upon having him join her at supper. He surmises that she is mad. When he starts to serve the soup she remarks:

"This is chicken soup."

"It's very weak," says he.

"I guess the chicken just walked through it," comments she.

"Well, it must have had its rubbers on," concludes he.

And so it goes until the real Casey appears. He is large and powerful and carries a fireman's axe. The two men retire to the hall to fight it out, and the diminutive comedian returns a moment later, wearing the fireman's cap and carrying the axe.

***

"My lips are full of splinters."

"Why, how did that happen?"

"I've been eating club sandwiches."

***

Others besides those mentioned who contribute to the merriment at Proctor's this week are: Emerson and Emerson, jugglers and hoop rollers; Barton and Wakefield, Ed and Josie Evans, McDonald and Huntington, Musical Thor, Katherine Miley, vocalist, and Bert Lennon, in a monologue.

BLACK-FACE FUN AT KEITH'S.

Although clad in the habiliments of woe and displaying a doleful expression on his burnt-cork countenance, Charley Case is a humorist. At Keith's this week he is being much appreciated.

For a long time he has been billed as "The Man Who Talks About His Father." He still bears his parent in memory, not always respectfully, it is true, but none the less amusingly on that account.

Of himself the monologist remarks:

"My name isn't really Case. No! That's merely a stage name. My sure-enough name is Case, John Case. But some folks get familiar and call me 'Jack'—yes, 'Jack'—but never mind! That's why I changed it."

Case has a quiet, unctuous way that never fails to evoke responsive laughter. He tells of a new song he has added to his repertoire. "I tried it here this afternoon," he continues. "Mr. Keith's manager was out front. While I was singing a man in the flies dropped a brick on my head. When I finished singing I asked the manager if he wouldn't write me a note of recommendation about the song, so I might get other managers to let me sing it. I know the song made a hit with Mr. Keith's manager, because this is what he wrote:

"Charley Case sang a new song to-day. While he was singing it a man dropped a brick on his head. I was very much pleased."

Mr. Case is very proud of his brother Hank.

"Why, Hank's got a fine position," he

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vouchesfes. "He has charge of the shoe department—in a barber's shop."

Relating how he and his brother ran away with a show, the black-face man comes to their trials while stranded in Omaha.

"Hank and I were standing near the depot," he said. "Ready to leave for Chicago. Hank remembered that it was a long trip, so he said to me:

"'Charley, you just wait here and I'll go get some cigars.'

"Well, he came back a little while after with a whole handful—regular twenty-five-centers, and say—one of them was nearly whole! Oh! Hank's a fine judge of a good cigar. And no one ever told him either. He just picked it up.

"That train we left Omaha on had only two cars, but we got there all right between 'em."

***

After relating how they walked from Chicago to Jersey City just to get up an appetite, Case remarks:

"Did you ever notice, after a man goes on the stage and is successful, how different cities claim he was born there? That's the way it is about me. Buffalo and Rochester are always fighting over the question of where I was born. The Buffalo people insist that I was born in Rochester and the Rochester folks will have it that I was born in Buffalo."

After a moment's pause the monologist comes to his favorite theme.

"My father," he says, "was the most considerate man I ever knew. He couldn't do enough for people. Why, I've known him to get up at midnight and go out in the street to warn people that a terrible green thing with five heads was coming and they had better get out of the way.

"My father would go without eating to play poker. In fact, the family often went without eating when he played.

"Did you ever hear about the horse my father bought from the gypsy? Well, the gypsy said it was a circus horse. He told father that as soon as the animal was paid for he would tell him some of the horse's tricks. So father paid the money and got in the wagon. He took the lines and said 'Git up!' Now, said the gypsy, 'to show you one of the horse's tricks—Walk lame.'

"And sure enough, the horse did."

TRIP ACROSS OCEAN IN VAIN.

British Army Officer's Wife Came to See Manager Conried Regarding Engagement, but Failed.

After a trip from London to New York for the sole purpose of seeing Heinrich Conried, Mrs. Carthew-Yoursten will sail back again to-day, her object unaccomplished. Mr. Conried has been too ill during the visitor's brief stay here to discuss business, and she can wait no longer.

Mrs. Carthew-Yoursten's design was to obtain an engagement at the Metropolitan, and she wished Mr. Conried to try her voice. On her return to England she expects to be presented at Court, and then will enter on a contract to sing in Covent Garden.

Mrs. Carthew-Yoursten made her début in opera at Simla, India, where her husband was stationed as Major of the Fourth Bombay Cavalry. She was formerly a Miss Knight of Anniston, Ala., and there met her husband about two and a half years ago. Previous to her marriage she sang in concert and in some of the New York church choirs. After her marriage she went to India, and there her soprano voice attracted such attention that she was persuaded to appear in grand opera.

NOTES OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The audience of self-confessed perpetrators of unproduced plays at the Savoy yesterday afternoon did not look exactly as one would expect. There were a few long-haired young men with big Windsor scarfs and a few short-haired young women in rainy-daisy skirts and Norfolk jackets, but as a whole it was a smart-looking audience. The playwrights made themselves evident when the lines of the play reflected their troubles. There was a sympathetic sigh from a hundred hearts in the first act when Mr. Muller, as Philip Carroll, the young playwright, says, in referring to his maiden effort: "It hurts me when it is sent back again and again."

An actor, in applying for seats, wrote:

I have written a great play. It could have been produced many times. Every manager who has seen it has liked it—but none would allow me to play the principal part, and, without me, they cannot have my play. I know no other actor who could do it justice.

***

The responses to the invitations of the American Dramatists' Club to the dinner at Delmonico's on Sunday evening next, in furtherance of the idea of a National Art Theatre, indicate a large attendance of representative men. These include prominent actors and managers and men distinguished in the world of literature. Tickets can be obtained by addressing Chairman Harry T. Mawson at the American Dramatists' Clubroom, 114 West Fortieth Street, before to-morrow evening.

***

Annie Irish will sail for England on the Ivernia Saturday and will return early in July to begin rehearsals for the part of Iras in "Ben Hur," which will be revived at the New York Theatre in September. J. E. Dodson, who was seen as Simonides in the London production, will play this role at the New York. After the New York Theatre run of "Ben Hur," a special dramatic production will be made in which they will appear as joint stars.

***

Karl Lautenschlaeger of Munich, who has been engaged by Heinrich Conried to rebuild the stage at the Metropolitan, arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm Tuesday and yesterday looked over the Opera House stage preparatory to making his plans for changes. He is to begin work May 1.

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Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the play broker, yesterday sailed for London, where she will stay out the season and later go to her Summer home at Versailles.

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Up to the present time more than 150 well-known artists have volunteered for the benefit by the vaudeville managers to be given for the Actors' Home at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night.

***

To-day's matinée of Blanche Bates and "The Darling of the Gods" at the Belasco Theatre will be the only midweek afternoon performance this season of the Belasco-Long drama of Old Japan. The matinée is being given in response to many requests which Mr. Belasco has received from out-of-town patrons.

BULLDOGS BIT MEN IN PARK.

Animals Broke from Owner and Were Killed After Injuring Persons Who Interfered with Them.

Two white bulldogs, neither of them rabid, bit two men who interfered with them in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and were shot in short order.

The animals entered the Park from Fifth Avenue, at Eighty-sixth Street, and, crossing the East Drive, began to gambol on the lawn. Louis Bisson, twenty-six years old, of 63 East One Hundredth Street, chased them twice around the field in an effort to catch them, when they suddenly sprang at him together. One sank its fangs into his leg and the other fastened to his back. The creatures hung to him, snarling and worrying, until Policemen Warren and Farrell of the Park force ran up in response to his agonized screams.

They beat the dogs off, when the animals separated, causing the policemen to divide their energies, too. The dog that Warren pursued fled along a path on which Herman Corell, seventeen years old, of 223 Columbus Avenue, was approaching. He tried to stop the dog with a kick, but the animal turned on him and bit him on the leg. The policeman seized the dog before he could lacerate the boy very badly, and tied him by a small rope to the leg of a bench. Then Warren went to Farrell's help, and together they soon cornered the other dog and tied him beside the first. The injured men both went to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The policemen went to the arsenal station and called up the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on the telephone.

"Can you send a man up here to shoot two vicious dogs?" asked Warren.

"Certainly," was the reply. "We will have him up there the first thing to-morrow morning."

Next morning this delay the policemen called on Keeper Peter Shannon of the menagerie, who is an expert rifle shot. He killed the two dogs.

Soon afterward George Julius Bantshoff of 72 East Eighty-second Street went to the arsenal with a chain in his hand. He owned the dogs and they had broken away from him.

PENNELL INSURANCE HELD UP.

Accident Companies Demand More Proof of Buffalo Lawyer's Death.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—It was stated here to-day that no accident insurance has been paid to the beneficiaries of Arthur A. Pennell. The representative of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York is quoted as saying that the necessary proofs of the death of Pennell have not been filed and that the matter is in the hands of the home office.

The general manager of the Preferred Accident Company of New York is quoted to the same effect. It is stated that the Aetna of Hartford has determined to hold up the payments until the courts declare that Pennell's death was not resultant from suicide. There is also a policy in the Travelers' Insurance Company.

None of the local agents could say when litigation in the case will begin.

Newark Pupil Asks $20,000 Damages.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—One more of the High School pupils injured at the Clifton Avenue crossing on Feb. 19 last began suit to-day against the North Jersey Railway Company for $20,000 damages. The complainant, Charles Burnstein, declared that he received permanent physical injuries and that his mind has been deranged. The total of the suits instituted is $200,000.

No Pardon for Paterson Murderess.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.—The Board of Pardons by a unanimous vote to-day refused the application for the pardon of Labbia Garrabrandt, the Paterson murderess, who is serving a life sentence. She has been in prison for thirty-one years. It was said that she had heart trouble. Head Keeper Osborne spoke in favor of the woman.

Fifth Avenue F A-A R Auction Rooms,
235 FIFTH AVE., Near 26th St. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS (THURS.) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'Clock
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GRAB BILLS STILL ALIVE

New and Dangerous One Found on the Senate Calendar.

Grady Bills Amended—Railroad Committee Considering Others—Water Storage Measure Denounced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—"Grab" bills again occupied the attention to-day of those who are guarding the interests of New York City. There were developments affecting various measures which showed that public condemnation of several bills had not discouraged the men behind them.

A bill introduced by Senator Goodsell of Orange County to incorporate "The Society for the Investigation and Improvement of Sanitary Methods" was on the Senate calendar to-day and New York City's defenders laid their plans for an assault upon it. They were convinced that the bill was one of the most dangerous which has been introduced during the session, and were somewhat relieved when Senator Goodsell failed to move it and announced privately that it was dead.

The measure would confer sweeping privileges. Under its provisions the persons named as incorporators would have the power, as a corporate body to place beneath the streets and avenues of any city in the State pipes or conduits, connecting with the cellars of residences, by means of which garbage and other refuse or waste could be removed, and counter pipes or conduits to conduct natural, chemical, mechanical, or physical products, suitable for the sanitation and disinfection of such building, and to either help to preserve food or food products or aid in the disinfection or destruction of such products.

Senator Goodsell said that the incorporators of the proposed society were residents of Middletown, in Orange County. The names given in the bill were Edward D. Tompkins, Louis Chable, Lawrence Barnum, and Albert G. Weed, all prominent citizens of Orange County. It was charged by members that this bill had been placed upon the calendar surreptitiously and that it had never been acted upon by the Judiciary Committee.

The Assembly Committee on Rules to-day reported the two Street Railroad bills introduced by Senator Grady, which were so severely denounced by the city authorities of New York. The amendments exempt cities of the first class from their operation.

The Senate Railroads Committee met this evening and decided not to take up the Wilcox and Goodsell street railway "grab" bills until to-morrow morning. It is understood that there is a probability of both bills being reported, with some amendments. Just what the amendments will be Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman was unable to learn. Mr. Whitman appeared before the Railroads Committee this evening and said that if the bills were to be reported in an amended form he wished to present a request from the city authorities that a hearing upon them should be given.

"There is little time left for any further hearings," said Chairman Wilcox.

"Nevertheless," said Mr. Whitman, "I make the request that we be given a hearing, and I hope that the committee will see fit to grant it."

The Committee on Forests of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation made public a statement on the Lewis bill to continue the Water Storage Commission. The committee declares that the amendments made in committee have not removed the objectionable features.

"The work has been so neatly and expertly done that the bill still retains its most objectionable original features," says the statement. "The amendments were plainly designed to make the bill Constitutional. The last amendment, however, was meant to remove the opposition of owners of large tracts in the Adirondacks.

"A feature of this bill is the control it will give of the water supply and the water sheds of the whole State to corporations, which, under the law of 1902 and this act, will be able to secure these rights free, while the people, who are to be out-Hampsoned, as the increasing demand for pure water of the growing population in the cities of the State shall become acute it will be found that the State has parted forever with its rights and power, and that terms must be made with a monopoly for the benefit of trade and industry.

"The water storage, water shed grabbing octopus has many of the characteristics of its prototype in nature. The Lewis bill is the octopus incubator which will give strength, irresistible and dangerous powers, and enormous growth to the now obscure interests behind this bill who dare not avow their real purposes and dare not reveal their identity.

"The late commission was brought into existence by the demand for some relief from flood evils, but hidden behind it, and working out through the Lewis bill their benefits are these interests which for years have sought to seize upon these valuable properties."

COTTAGERS OPPOSE HOSPITAL.

Attorney General Cuhneen, However, Denies a Petition from Property Owners at Saranac Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Attorney General Cunneen to-day refused to institute proceedings which would be intended to prevent the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis at Raybrook, Essex County. Frederick S. Wait, an attorney, of New York City, made the application for a suit to prevent the State from giving title to the site chosen for the institution.

Mr. Wait has a Summer residence at Raybrook, as have other New York City residents, among them Bishop Henry C. Potter. Mr. Wait said he spoke in behalf of many Summer residents to whom the hospital would be objectionable. It would stand close to the line of the Saranac Lake and Lake Placid Railroad, and near the most frequent public highway leading to Saranac Lake, and would be near golf links and other places of amusement maintained by the Summer residents in that locality. Hundreds of thousands of acres of woodland in the Adirondacks were available elsewhere, and he declared the hospital would be located where it would not interfere with people who visit the Adirondacks in the Summer.

Dr. Willis McDonald and others opposed Mr. Wait, and Mr. Cunneen announced that he would bring no suit.

During the time that Mr. Wait was making his argument the Senate Finance Committee reported out an appropriation of $115,000 for the support of the hospital at Raybrook. The Assembly has already passed the appropriation.

DEFEW VISITS THE ASSEMBLY.

Senator Talks of the Abuse Directed at Legislators.

ALBANY, April 15.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew visited the Assembly to-day, and a session was taken while he made a short address. He referred to his service in that body fifteen years ago.

"There are twinkles of hope, doubt, and alarm announced with every session," he said. "Your constituents hope for the best before you start in. They begin to doubt before you. Then you come to abuse. I notice the moment you have arrived at that point. It means probably that you have done about what the people expected. You may be judged later not so much for what you have done as what you were expected to do."

CITY BILLS ARE REPORTED.

Important Measures Will Now Come Before Both Houses of the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The Shingle Power [illegible] bill which has passed the Assembly was to-day favorably reported by the Cities Committee. It gives to the Commissioner of New York the power to remove at will any firemen or members of the department who has reached the retiring age limit. It also provides that the Commissioner shall have the power to appoint and at pleasure remove two Deputy Commissioners.

The Cities Committee also favorably reported the bill introduced by Senator Stewart to authorize the appointment by the Governor of a commission to investigate threatened pollution of the waters of New York Bay. The sum of $2,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the commission.

Senator Kennan's bill to make the salaries of the Borough Presidents of New York City $10,000 a year was also favorably reported.

The Elsberg bill, abolishing the office of Coroner in New York City, will be placed on to-morrow's Assembly calendar by the Committee on Rules. Senator Elsberg has done a great deal of missionary work for the bill since its recommital and hopes for its passage. Other bills that will be on to-morrow's calendar will be:

Mr. Remsen's bill incorporating the East River Gas Company and conferring extensive powers on the corporation throughout the five New York boroughs will also be on the calendar.

The Municipal Lighting bill, favored by Robert Grier Monroe of New York, will be reported either favorably or adversely from the Committee on Cities for the consideration of the Senate to-morrow. A tie vote was taken to-day and another vote was agreed upon.

CHILD LABOR BILL SIGNED.

One More Remains to be Passed—Department Stores Said to be Fighting It.

ALBANY, April 15.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the second of the Child Labor bills passed by the present Legislature. It forbids the employment in or in connection with any factory in this State of any child under sixteen years of age without a certificate issued by the health authorities of the city or town, showing his age, and that he has attended school the equivalent of 190 days in the school year prior to his fourteenth birthday. It limits the hours of employment of such children to fifty-four hours in any week and nine hours in any day, and to the hours between 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. Women may work sixty hours in a week or ten hours in a day.

One more of these bills is pending—the Hill-Finch bill regulating the hours of labor of women and children in mercantile establishments. It has passed the Senate and was held up in the Assembly upon concurrence to-day by objection from Mr. Leggett of Niagara.

Fred S. Hall, Secretary of the Child Labor Committee, in discussing yesterday the Hill bill, which passed the Senate on Tuesday, said:

"The measure is being vigorously attacked by the department stores of the State. Representatives of these stores are using all of their influence with Assemblymen to secure the defeat of this bill, on account of a provision which it contains limiting the work of children from fourteen to sixteen years of age to nine hours a day.

"This is probably the most important of the three bills prepared by the Child Labor Committee since, in addition to amending the law applicable to stores in certain important features, it extends the provisions of this law for the first time to telegraph, messenger, and delivery boys.

"About two weeks ago the Assembly passed the Finch Mercantile bill, which is identical with the bill which the department stores are now opposing. These stores now ask the Assemblymen of our State to reverse their vote, and thus place themselves on record as hostile to this most important measure.

"And it is all a question of fifteen minutes! The department stores of this city, as every one knows, are open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, or ten hours a day. Three-quarters of an hour are required by law for luncheon; so that children at present in these stores are employed but nine hours and fifteen minutes a day. The law would operate to compel all such employers to dismiss their children fifteen minutes earlier in the evening, or to allow them to begin work fifteen minutes later in the morning. For the sake of the fifteen minutes the department stores would kill the bill."

DOCK BILL SCHEME BALKED.

Measures with Which Gov. Odell's Name Has Been Associated Stopped in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The four dock bills introduced by Assemblyman Conkling, the purpose of which it has been alleged is to give certain privileges to the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, in which Gov. Odell is a stockholder, were reported to the Senate to-day in an irregular manner, which caused comment.

The bills passed the Assembly and were sent over to the Senate to-day. Senator Davis, the Chairman of the Cities Committee, reported them from that committee and the report was about to be accepted when Senator Grady called a halt.

"When were these bills considered by the committee?" asked Mr. Grady.

Senator Davis admitted that they had not been considered. He said that there had been an understanding that they were to be reported to the Senate as soon as they came over from the Assembly. Senator Grady said he had no such understanding. The report was then withdrawn.

The suspicion that the bills were introduced for the benefit of the Central Hudson Company rests upon the fact that they were sent to Albany a few days after the Governor had his interview in New York with Commissioner Hawkes, and that the bills make it optional with the Dock Commissioner, among other things, to issue or refuse permits for the erection of floating dumps and ice bridges, two matters in which the Central Hudson Company is said to have a special interest.

NEW YORK AT THE FAIR.

Allowance of $300,000 for the Exhibit and $50,000 for the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The appropriation for the representation of the State of New York at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis will be $300,000.

The additional Appropriation bill introduced early in the session called for $350,000. This was cut to $150,000, but to-day the Assembly Rules Committee put back $50,000, making the appropriation for this session $200,000. This added to the $100,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1902 gives the Empire State almost a third of a million for exhibition purposes.

The sum of $50,000 is appropriated under a bill sent to the Governor to-day for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Gov. Odell and a military escort of about 1,000 National Guardsmen to St. Louis next year. When Gov. Flower attended the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, his expenses were $12,000. In view of the Governor's reported intention to slash appropriations he is being criticised for asking an appropriation of $50,000 for what some members call an "Executive junket."

TO STOP EDUCATION BILLS.

Senate Committee Pledged Against Changes in the Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—If the resolution offered by Senator Elsberg and adopted in the Senate Cities Committee this morning is adhered to by the committee for the rest of the session all bills of an educational character which seek to amend the New York Charter will be held up. This blasts the prospects of the Dooling bill, having to do with the pensioning of superannuated school teachers.

The resolution pledged the committee to take no action on bills affecting the educational sections of the New York Charter.

Senator Elsberg happened into the Assembly and was accosted by Assemblyman Dooling, who asked him what he meant by securing the adoption of such a resolution. Mr. Dooling said it was unfair that the Senate Committee on Cities should declare itself in such manner before a number of bills at which the resolution was aimed had reached it.

Saloons and the Higher License Fee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Judging from the number of applications for blanks calling for the issuance of excise tax certificates made to the State Department of Excise, it is thought by the officials that not more than 10 per cent. of the liquor dealers will be driven out of business by the increase in the tax. It was expected, when the amendments to the excise law passed the Legislature, that 20 to 30 per cent. of liquor establishments would go out of business.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Voting Machine Bill Is Killed by the Senate.

Mr. Costello Criticises Judges—Senator McCarren's Judicial Aspirations—Rapid Transit Bill Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Several important measures were before the Legislature to-day and the sessions of both houses were interesting.

By a vote of 87 to 50 the Remsen bill, making it mandatory upon the City of New York to purchase voting machines to the amount of nearly $1,000,000, was defeated in the Assembly. Assemblyman Remsen moved that the vote be reconsidered and the bill lie upon the table, which was ordered.

Mr. Remsen explained that the measure was mandatory only in cities of the first class. As that included Buffalo, however, he soon had practically the entire Buffalo delegation fighting him. He said that the machine voting had been proved a success in 117 towns and in 23 cities.

Assemblyman Dooling said that the cities affected could already see the machines if they so desired, and quoted Mayor Low as decidedly against the bill.

Assemblyman Hinson of Buffalo spoke long and earnestly on the measure. He declared it stood by "a band of pirates" who could give no valid excuse for being outside the walls of a penitentiary. He declared that Rowland B. Mahany was defeated in 1900 through fraud made possible by the use of voting machines in Buffalo.

Assemblyman Phillips's bill which allows every Supreme Court Justice outside the First and Second Departments $2,500 per year for necessary expenses and disbursements by him when attending to judicial duties outside his home county, was passed by a vote of 94 to 30.

Mr. Costello, who speaks very seldom, spoke against the bill, explaining that he wanted to "blow off steam."

"The judiciary of this State are extremely well paid," he declared. "I am not a lawyer, but I know that many lawyers think as I do. They talk about being overworked. Why, they have the time and opportunity to go all over the State attending banquets and spouting about encroaching on the prerogatives of the judiciary. That would make you tired.

"When are they that they should talk about their prerogatives? Why, there's not one of them that did not get into public life through being politics in the ward or the district, the same as other men. Some of them have graduated from the lowest political slums. Judicial prerogatives? All bosh. They say we must not soil the ermine. This bill is to buy a little more ermine."

The Wemple bill, authorizing the appointment of street car employees to be special policemen during strikes was killed.

In the Senate there was debate on the measure introduced by Senator Davis proposing an amendment to the Constitution for an automatic increase in the number of Judges of the Supreme Court according to population.

Senator Brackett took occasion to have a little fun during the discussion.

"I do not care," he said, "to stand in the light of Senator McCarren, who had a bill here increasing the number of Supreme Court Justices in Second Department by two. Aside from his politics, which are detestable, and his views on certain insurance questions, which are abominable, he would make an admirable Supreme Court Justice, and would adorn the judiciary. He would make a good, upright, and honest Judge—"

"Count me out; I am not a candidate," interrupted Senator McCarren.

"Of course you are not a candidate," said Senator Brackett. "Who ever heard of a man being a candidate for the Supreme Court bench. Justices are born and not made, and I believe that Senator McCarren will some day attain his ambition."

The resolution was advanced to third reading.

The Elsberg Rapid Transit bill was reached in general orders in the Senate to-day, and Senator Elsberg moved that it be advanced to third reading. Senator Grady objected.

"It is an absolute waste of time to press this measure," said Senator Grady, "in view of the statements which have been made public by Mayor Low during the past few days with regard to the rapid transit situation. Mayor Low has withdrawn his Rapid Transit bill and has announced that rapid transit legislation should be allowed to rest for this session. The pushing of this measure is in opposition to the Mayor's wishes, and as the friend of the Mayor on this floor I do not wish to see him placed in a false position."

Senator Elsberg insisted on his motion and the bill was advanced.

The Senate by a vote of 36 to 2 passed the bill introduced by Senator Ramsperger permitting investment by savings banks in the bonds of the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company. Senator Foley of New York has fought this bill in all its stages, saying that it was different from any similar bill ever presented in that it contained no provision that the bonds of the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company must bring a certain rate of interest in order to make their purchase by savings banks legal.

Senator Ramsperger said that the Buffalo Creek Road last year had paid 7 per cent. interest on its bonds, 7 on its stock, and had a balance at the end of the year of $34,000. It is a terminal road located entirely within the City of Buffalo, and has less than twenty miles of track.

TO ADVANCE TAX PAYMENTS.

ALBANY, April 15.—Mayor Low and the New York City Corporation Counsel this morning had introduced in the Assembly a bill providing for the receiving of taxes in advance by allowing a 5½ per cent. bonus.

It is the Mayor's plan to meet suggestions made by Controller Grout that taxes be collected in January instead of October. The Controller's bill changed absolutely the time of collection from October to January, but the Mayor's bill simply offers a bonus of 5½ per cent. for advance payment.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 15.—A bill passed by the Senate to-day changes the close season for deer from Nov. 15 to Nov. 10, extending to Aug. 31, both inclusive, and also provides that no person shall take more than one deer in an open season.

These bills were passed by the Assembly:

Assemblyman BOSTWICK'S—Making it a misdemeanor to misrepresent the degree of fineness of gold articles.

Assemblyman BURNETT'S—Appropriating $20,000 for repairs to the New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

Assemblyman McMANUS'S—Authorizing the City Superintendent of Schools in New York to recognize licenses issued by authority of the Board of Education of Richmond County.

Assemblyman MORGAN'S—Authorizing the compensation of former City Magistrates of Brooklyn legislated out of office.

Assemblyman WAINWRIGHT'S—Providing for the appointment of two additional City Magistrates and a police clerk in New York City.

Assemblyman WEBER'S—Directing the Bureau of Combustibles of New York City to preserve a record of inspection of all magazines and regulating the issuance of licenses to blasters.

Senator MARSHALL'S—Providing for the proper remuneration of transcribers of old books and records in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County.

Assemblyman REMSEN'S—Directing the Kings County Register at the close of his term to discharge all mortgages and all papers filed for record during his term.

Assemblyman PHILLIPS'S—Providing that before an officer or counsel is impeached or removed, if he cannot be served with necessary papers within the State, they may be mailed to him outside the State.

Assemblyman COX'S—Prohibiting the laying of centre-bearing rails in first-class cities, and leaving to local authorities of the other cities and villages the choice of what sort of rails may be laid.

Assemblyman McKEOWN'S—Making the salary of the Clerk of Kings County $10,000 yearly, and the Register $12,000 after 1904.

Senator L'HOMMEDIEU'S—Authorizing Boards of Supervisors to vote a tax of $3,000 for sidepaths in each county.

Assemblyman MORGAN'S—Authorizing the New York Commissioner of Electricity, Gas and Water Supply to place water meters at any point of distribution in the municipal water supply.

Assemblyman BURKE'S—Fixing the hours during which the Commissioner of Docks in New York may use recreation piers open.

Assemblyman DUBE'S—Authorizing the examination of the John Ratjen claim for services in the First District Magistrate's Court in New York City.

Assemblyman SULLIVAN'S—Giving to volunteer firemen a full discharge if mustered out of service before serving a full term.

Assemblyman WEBER'S—Regulating jurors' and talesmen's fees in connection with municipal courts in New York.

Assemblyman KEARNEY'S—Increasing from five to six the Brooklyn municipal court districts.

New Hotel in the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., April 15.—That section of country in the Berkshire Hills lying between Lenox and Lenoxdale, which has felt the need of a Summer hotel for years past, is at last assured of a fine hostelry of 100 rooms. The Highlandale Land Company will build it on what is known as the Thompson farm, a commanding site in the neighborhood of the Patterson and John Sloane mansions. The front will be 234 feet long, with an eighty-foot wing, receding at an angle of 30 degrees at either end. The building will be four stories high and the construction of it will be begun in a few weeks. It is expected that the hotel will be ready for guests early next season.

SENATORS EXCHANGE HINTS OF CORRUPTION

Broad Intimations of Bribery Given in Open Debate.

Messrs. Brackett and Brown Charge That Secret Influences Are at Work—Mr. Grady Replies in Kind.

ALBANY, April 15.—Broad intimations that corrupt influences are at work to progress or retard legislation were handled about on the floor of the Senate to-day. Senator Brackett, who has been hinting that the fire insurance combination has brought undue pressure to bear on members of the Insurance Committee, came out even more openly to-day and intimated that Senator Marshall of Brooklyn, the Chairman, Senator Grady, the minority leader, and a full majority of the upper house had yielded to outside influences.

The debate arose in the Senate over the Brackett bill to apply the provisions of the Donnelly anti-trust law to the fire insurance combination, and the Green bill to impose a tax on New England mutual companies. The Brackett bill was killed and the Green bill was passed.

During the debate Senator Brackett attacked Senator Marshall.

"As for the Chairman of the Insurance Committee, he is an honorable man," said Mr. Brackett. "He comes from Washington County, where he breathes pure air, and it will take many more years in the atmosphere of Brooklyn before he can be thoroughly contaminated. But I still insist upon calling attention to the remarkable fact that as soon as any man becomes Chairman of the Committee on Insurance some mystical operation takes place within his being whereby his Senatorial conscience is lulled into hypnotic sleep. Some hypodermic injection seems to be given him to make him morally passive and harmless. It is a sad commentary upon the effects of legislative life."

Afterward he turned his attention to Senator Grady.

"I willingly absolve the Senator from any implication of lack of zeal in any place, at any time, by any motion within the whole gamut of Parliamentary practice, to defeat any legislation which might possibly harm the insurance trust.

"I want to say that there will be a day of reckoning. I want to say to the Senators within the fatal perimeter of the influences of this trust that the time will come when they will hate the day on which they knelt to this monopoly. To have been whipped with scorpions will seem like a lash of small cords compared with the chastisement which the people will inflict upon them in their indignation."

Senator Grady replied that "I do not understand the purposes of the Senator, or why, after a long career of faithful service to the corporations of this State, he suddenly comes out as a champion of the downtrodden and oppressed," he retorted. "The Senator from the Twenty-eighth may some day occupy a shrine in the Temple of Fame as a champion of the people's rights, but if he ever does it will be after the bottom has dropped out of the price of whitewash."

Senator Marshall followed in like manner. "If I had a bill that I wanted to defeat," said he, "I would pursue a course such as the Senator from the Twenty-eighth has pursued in this matter. I doubt whether he really wants this legislation. He may be sincere, but his attitude toward his fellow-Senators, even including those other two bull-calves with him, is like that of the Quaker who said to his wife: 'All the world is queer, Eliza, save thee and me, and thee is a little queer.'"

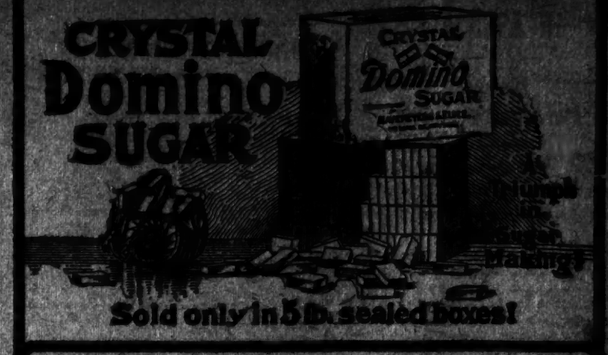
Senator Elon R. Brown also intimated that the lobby was influencing legislation. "It is plain to me," said he, "that there are influences at work in this matter which do not make themselves seen and felt openly upon the floor of this Senate."

Senator Grady retorted with even more frankness. "The Senator says there is somebody here doing insurance business who cannot be seen," he said. "Well, if there is any such person he can see me. All I want in these matters is just stock enough so that I can call myself a subscriber. I would like to be able to retire from public life and sit down and let the good old simoleons roll in. But it does not seem to come that way to me. That's my complaint.

"I grieve to note the Socialist element in this Senate. At first they were called 'Independent Republicans,' but now they have put up the red flag of anarchy.

"The skull and crossbones will come later. The specialty of the Senator from the Fifteenth [Elsberg] is old junk, bicycles, old boots, and other things like that. The Senator from the Twenty-eighth [Brackett] is an expert on fire insurance, while the Senator from the Thirty-fifth [E. R. Brown] oscillates between the two, picking up any old thing that happens to fall by the way."

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR



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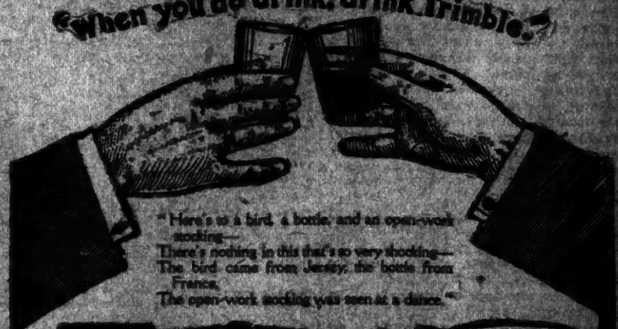
"CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR" is packed in neat SEALED BOXES, and is NEVER sold in bulk. It is packed at the refinery and opened in the household—third in an unmodified handling. Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. Convenient in form, perfect in quality, brilliant in appearance, no sugar made can equal it in excellence. When buying this sugar remember that the sealed package bears the design of a "Domino" Mask. "Domino" Sugar, the name of "Crystal Domino," as well as the names of the manufacturers. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc.

IT IS SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

and is manufactured only by HAVEMEYERS & ELDER SUGAR REFINERY, NEW YORK.

When you do drink, drink Trimble.



"Here's to a bird, a bottle, and an open-work stocking—
There's nothing in this that's so very shocking—
The bird came from Jersey, the bottle from France,
The open-work stocking was seen at a dance."

Trimble Green Label Whiskey

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS. WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1798.

"Uniformly Excellent."

White Rose CEYLON TEA

Ask your grocer for White Rose Ceylon Tea, and discover that it is not only much more delicious than other teas, but more economical, as on account of its great strength it goes doubly as far. If your grocer does not keep it send us his name and address, and we will mail you a 10-cup sample package free.

SEEMAN BROTHERS, 55 North Moore St., New York City.

HALF POUND, 30c. ALL GROCERS.

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every detail. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO. 30 years' experience. Broadway, cor. 46th St., New York. Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City. STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS. Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE made to last as well as to please the eye. Factory Prices. 45 West 23d St.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FIG NEWTONS.

Different from the ordinary Fig Cracker in that they are wholly filled with genuine Smyrna Figs. Not the cheap apple and fig filling. Fresh and dainty.

POUND, 10c.

Teas and Coffees.

Best No. 1 Tea, all kinds; 5 lbs., $1.60; 3 lbs., $1; lb. . . . 35c

Choice No. 2 Tea, Mixed English Breakfast and Oolong; 5 lbs., $1.10; 3 lbs., 70c.; lb. . . . 25c

Best Mocha and Java Coffee; 5 lbs., $1.15; 3 lbs., 70c.; lb. . . 25c

Very Best Creamery Butter, lb., 27c.

Fresh from the best creameries of the butter producing districts, and offered at from four to six cents per pound below prices asked by other dealers. This butter is absolutely fresh made and is the highest grade creamery produced. We possess a great advantage over the ordinary retailer, in that we are direct receivers, handling the entire output of many of the best creameries in this country, thus giving our customers their butter in the freshest state possible. You are not limited as to quantity during this sale.

Tomatoes.

Essie Brand—Finest quality selected Jersey Tomatoes, solid, fully ripened and hand packed. Can . . . 10c

Baker's Cocoa, ½-lb. can, 16c.

Made by Walter Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.
Triumph Cocoa, finest made, ⅓-lb. can, 16c; ½-lb. can, 10c
Peerless Cocoa, very fine; ⅓-lb. can, 15c; ½-lb. can, 9c

French Peas.

Extra Fine, very finest, can . . . 18c
Petit Pois, packed by Bizet & Cie; very small; can, 13c; two for . . . 25c

Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour, package . . . 8c
Triumph Prepared Flour, very best quality, 3-lb. package . . . 14c
Peerless Prepared Flour, choice quality, 3-lb. package . . . 10c
New Orleans Molasses, quart bottle . . . 12c
Golden Drip Syrup, quart bottle . . . 12c
Salad Oil, domestic, best quality, qt. bot . . . 15c
Maggi Soup Tablets, assorted, two portions soup in each tablet . . . 5c
Triumph Parlor Matches, 1,000 in box . . . 8c
Parlor Matches, dozen boxes . . . 10c
Prunes, fancy large California fruit; regularly 12c. lb., 3 lbs . . . 25c

Peas, Diamond Brand, fancy Early June, can . . . 8c
Salmon, Monument Brand, choice red Alaska, lb, can . . . 10c
Salmon, Sport Brand, fancy Sockeye, 1-lb. tall can . . . 13c
Salmon, Blue Jacket Brand, finest quality steaks, ½-lb. flat can . . . 10c
Sardines, Domestic, large can . . . 5c
Blue Ribbon Scouring Soap, cake . . . 3c
Blue Ribbon Jams, absolutely pure, made from finest fresh fruits, lb. jar . . . 15c
Southwell's or Miller's Imported Marmalade, lb. jar . . . 15c

Liberty Jams, made from choice fruits, lb. jar, 9c.; 3 for . . . 25c
Liberty Preserves, assorted, made from fresh fruits; packed in stone crocks, patent top; 3 lbs . . . 25c
Jelly, all favorite, in Mason jars, each . . . 10c
Armour's White Label Leaf Lard, absolutely pure, 3-lb. pail . . . 39c
Blue Ribbon Farina, the heart of the wheat; pound carton . . . 8c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, imported, pkge . . . 10c

Triumph Sweet Chocolate, large cake, full quarter pound . . . 6c
Peerless Beef Extract, finest quality, jar . . . 19c
Peerless Catsup, made from best selected tomatoes, pint bottle, 13c.; half pint . . . 8c
Peerless Sauce, Worcestershire, equal to the best imported; pint bottle, 13c.; half pint bottle . . . 8c
Evaporated Peaches, fancy California Muir, lb. carton . . . 10c
Premium Chocolate, best for baking purposes, ½ lb., 9c.; ¼ lb. . . 17c

Evaporated Apricots, fancy California Moorpark, lb. carton . . . 12c
Evaporated Apples, large bright fruit, lb. carton . . . 10c
Gelatine, Excelsior Brand, pkge . . . 4c
Gelatine, Peerless Brand, finest quality, pkge . . . 10c
French Mustard, bottle . . . 5c
Black Pepper, fresh ground, ¼ lb. can . . . 8c
English Mustard, ¼ lb. can . . . 10c
Corn Starch, Xlcr Brand, pkge . . . 4c
Olives, fancy Queen; 8 oz. bottle, 10c.; 20 oz. bottle . . . 15c

Oranges.

Fancy California Navels.
Medium size, dozen . . . 25c
Large size, dozen . . . 29c
Extra large, dozen . . . 35c

Lemons.

Fancy large Messina, dozen . . . 13c

STORES EVERYWHERE. 114 RETAIL BRANCHES

BAKING POWDER

Blue Ribbon Brand.

An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of the highest grade:
Pound . . . 35c
Half Pound . . . 18c
Quarter Pound . . . 10c

AQUEDUCT RACES BEGUN

A Crowd of Ten Thousand Attended Opening of New York Season.

Ahumada Won the Carter Handicap on a Muddy Track After a Hotly Fought Finish.

Bedraggled, damp and cold, the patrons of racing who have earned the right to description as "regulars" triumphed over all difficulties and made a holiday of the opening of the New York racing season at the Queens County Jockey Club's track, Aqueduct, L. I., yesterday, by sheer force of the spirit that moved them to assemble 10,000 strong for the first racing in New York since last Fall. It took enthusiasm and lots of it to enjoy racing under the conditions, but the crowd gave every evidence of being immensely pleased with every happening of the day and roared applause to the unlooked for winners at long odds with the same degree of enjoyment that marked approval of the successes of the popular favorites.

First among the satisfying happenings was the contest that was produced by the race for the chief event of the day, the Carter Handicap. The spectacular head and head finish for this race, with three horses struggling to the winning post less than half a length apart and the well-backed Ahumada first at the end, for the time at least, placed the event, in the opinions of the spectators, on a par with even the "classic" handicaps of the Spring, and rounded out a gratifying introduction of the new racing year. The only persons who were not as well pleased as the general public were the owners of the track, who estimated that with anything short of the bleak weather conditions that prevailed the attendance would have been all of 50 per cent. larger. Members of the betting fraternity, to the number of 150, found profitable business in the two rings at the lower end of the grand stand inclosure, and that, too, in spite of the fact that there were stories afloat of some winnings by individual bettors that strongly suggested the survival of the "plunging" that proved so objectionable to the governors of turf affairs last season. The absence of police Captains and officials of the Police Department, who in times past have been conspicuous among the visitors on important racing days, was noticeable, and made it appear that the hint dropped by Commissioner Greene a few days ago will deprive the race tracks of some talented regulars.

The interest in the racing centred in the stake fixture, the Carter Handicap, set for decision as the fourth event, and over the seven furlongs course out of the chute. The deep and muddy track caused some early scratching in this race, nine of the twenty horses named on the programme being withdrawn, with Old England, Slave, Royal and Ethics the most prominent among the absentees. Two other horses were added, however, L. V. Bell's Paul Clifford, who was taken to the track from Sheepshead Bay in a furniture van to save him from the effort of walking, and Frank Farrell's Duellist, who was meant to be a "good thing," increasing the number of runners to thirteen. Lord Badge, with Redfern wearing the colors of W. L. Oliver, was among the favorite at a price close about 7 to 2, with W. C. Daly's stable entry, Himself and Illyria, the second choice at the average price of 4 to 1, and Ahumada at 5 to 1 and Paul Clifford at 6 to 1 being the next in favor.

For all the enthusiasm that the race aroused, the warming up of the contestants and the paddock preparations for the race were witnessed by but few, as the rain fell heavily enough at that time to keep the crowd under the shelter of the stand, and the scramble for positions from which to see the race did not begin until the horses paraded on the way to the post. There was a short delay in the starter's hands, and the watching crowd had hardly begun to grow damp again under the drizzle when the barrier was lifted and to an even break the field went away, Dr. Saylor leading at the start, with Syrlin second and Illyria third, the others then so well abreast that there was little choice as to positions. At the turn, however, Dr. Saylor was outrun and the added starter Duellist took the colors of Frank Farrell to the front. Duellist opened a gap that in the first furlong placed him clear in the lead, Illyria then taking second place, clear of Yellow Tail and Lord Badge. The pace was not fast as horses racing through a muddy and could make it, and Duellist steadily drew further away from Illyria, until at the bend of the back stretch he seemed to have a commanding advantage and his backers already were shouting in confident expectation of a victory. On the turn for the run through the stretch, however, Duellist began to tire and Illyria crept up on him, the race at the head of the stretch seeming to be between the two. On the straight Duellist stopped fast and Illyria passed him, both horses then being hard ridden, while from behind Yellow Tail closed fast.

Into the last half furlong Illyria held command, and then, with Yellow Tail at his side, began to swerve out, interfering with the California horse perceptibly, the two then being head and head. Yellow Tail was the stronger and looked to be winning when, a hundred yards from the post, a new element appeared in the struggle, Ahumada, seventh until then, suddenly making his run from out of the crowd and wearing the leaders down in short order. In the very last strides Ahumada got up, and with both Yellow Tail and Illyria stopping under the pace they had carried, Ahumada won by a neck, drawing away at the end, while Yellow Tail beat Illyria a head for second money, Duellist finishing fourth three lengths further back. Though Illyria plainly fouled Yellow Tail, Minder, who rode the California horse, made no claim, and the Daly entry was permitted to retain third money.

A second feature of the day's racing was the victory of Rostand in the colors of M. F. Dwyer, that one time plunger, now broken in health, withstanding the race from an invalid chair in the clubhouse. Immediately afterward Mr. Dwyer, who cannot move about unassisted, was helped by two attendants to a seat in a low-bodied buggy and driven homeward through the rain, while a crowd that gathered about the gate cheered the ex-plunger's fortitude in following the sport in which he has figured so long. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; five furlongs.

Thomas Monahan's Castville, br. c., 4 years, 104 (The Judge) or Rose-Florians, 104 pounds. (H. Michaels.) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1 1
The Tecumseh Stable's Lieschen, ch. f., 4, 103, (H. Cochran.) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 2
A. C. McCafferty's Right and True, br. c., 5, 108, (J. Lowe.) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 3
Time—1:03 2-5. Won easily by four lengths, two lengths between second and third. Arden, Little Jack, Horner, Candling, Benmore, Ainsmith, Dwarf, Tom Cogan, Col. Sam, and Louise Ellison also ran. Claiming the winner, $710. Winner trained by J. J. McLaughlin.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; four and a half furlongs.

Newton Bennington's Bath Beach, ch. c., by Imp. Sirocco-Tryana, 104 pounds. (O'Neil.) 10 to 3 and 4 to 5 1
Sydney Paget's Valour, ch. g., 109, (Redfern.) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 2
Green B. Morris's Knickerbocker, b. c., 106, (S. Daly.) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 3
Time—0:56 3-5. Won handily by two lengths, a length and a half between second and third. Pearl Poll, Paul Kauvar, Oaks and Seymour also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Winner trained by F. Burlew.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs.

M. F. Dwyer's Rostand, b. c., 6 years, by Bassett-Galene II., 108 pounds. (H. Cochran.) 3 to 1 and 8 to 5 1
W. C. Daly's Carroll D., ch. c., 4, 116, (Bergen.) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1 2
H. E. Rowell's Imperious, b. g., aged, 112, (Doherty.) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 3
Time—1:24. Won cleverly by a length, five lengths between second and third. Sedition, Alecto, Fried Krupp, Avak, The Talisman, J. H. Ellison, and I Know also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Winner trained by M. Miller.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, weights announced March 23, with penalties for winners after publication; weights, seven eighths.

John A. Kyle's Ahumada, br. c., 5 years, by Imp. Johnson-Tycoon, 99 pounds. (J. Martin.) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 1
John Hackett's Yellow Tail, ch. g., 6, by Imp. Hubert-Polonia, 102. (Minder.) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 2
W. C. Daly's Illyria, b. m., 4, by Sam Lucy-Illyria, 98. (D. O'Connor.) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 3
Time—1:29 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a neck, a similar distance between second and third. Doctor, Paul Clifford, Ahmir, Saturday, Dr. Saylor, Lord Badge, Beauclerc, Himself, Sou and Syrlin also ran. Value to the winner, $2,700. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; four and a half furlongs.

Paul Burlew's Agnes Brennan, b. f., by Dr. Rhombie-Anna, 101 pounds. (O'Neil.) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5 1
[illegible] 2
[illegible] 3
[illegible] 4
[illegible] 5
M. E. Griffin's St. Rosina, br. c., 96, (Redfern.) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1 6
Time—0:56. Won handily by two lengths. A length and a half between second and third. Sir Dixie, Ben Strome-Tryana, Sir Dixie, Ben Strome-Tryana, 104 pounds. (O'Neil.) 10 to 3 and 4 to 5 1
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THE WHEAT PROSPECT.

The signs of an increased wheat crop continue to be encouraging and even flattering. "The condition of Winter wheat," says the latest report of the Weather Bureau, "is generally excellent, and it has made splendid progress since the first of the month." "On the whole the condition of the crop in the Winter wheat belt east of the Rocky Mountains is more promising than for years." The Government statistician on the 10th reported that the average condition of the crop was 97.3 per cent., as against 78.7 per cent. for 1902, 91.7 per cent. for 1901, and 82.1 per cent. the average for the ten years previous. Of course, it is too soon to make definite predictions as to the final outcome, but these indications are quite sufficient to warrant a distinctly hopeful view of the immediate future.

This view is emphasized when we consider what has been the course of our wheat production for the past ten years, a period long enough to establish reasonable lines of comparison. The total wheat crops of the years 1893-1902 inclusive reached the enormous figures of 5,303,236,223 bushels, or an average, in round numbers, of 530,000,000 bushels annually. This annual product has, broadly, been distributed four-fifths to home consumption and one-fifth to exportation, or 414,000,000 bushels for the one and 116,000,000 bushels for the other. But if we exclude from the calculation the crop of 1902 we find that the average product of the previous nine years was but a little over 500,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1902 reached the extraordinary total of 756,269,573 bushels, or 50 per cent. more than the average for the previous nine years. If the crop of this year were only equal to that of last year, the prospect would be exceedingly encouraging. If, as the indications now are, there should be an increase in the crop of this year, due to added acreage and better yield, of even 7 per cent., we should have a crop of 800,000,000 bushels. The 155,000,000 bushels which we sent abroad last year would very probably be surpassed, and the $118,000,000 received last year might with considerable confidence again be counted on.

An improvement on last year is not necessary to assure us of a prospect flattering to the most conservative judgment. It is facts of this sort that will determine the real prosperity of the country, and it is well for those whose calculations depend on real prosperity to bear them in mind. A crop of 750,000,000 bushels of wheat cannot be dissolved by order of the courts nor can the exchanges to which it will give rise be enjoined. Here, moreover, is something which will not remain unconsumed or "undigested."

WILL COLOMBIA RATIFY?

We learn with mingled pain and curiosity that a private cable dispatch received in London from a British source in Bogota says "that the ratification of the Colombia-United States Panama Canal treaty is extremely doubtful."

Who can be opposing the ratification of that treaty in the Colombian capital? Señor CONCHA, we believe, is an irreconcilable foe of the treaty. Since his return to his native country he has used what influence he possesses to defeat ratification. But has he any influence? At Washington he certainly had it, for he could not come to an agreement with Secretary HAY as to the terms of the treaty. His recall would indicate that he had lost the confidence of his Government. It would be absurd to assume that the arguments and labors of the ex-Minister have made ratification doubtful.

We must dismiss, also, the conjecture that some foreign Government may be intriguing against us at Bogota. All the great commercial nations would be exceedingly well pleased to have us build the canal, of which they would enjoy the free and profitable use. No foreign Government can be so foolish as to believe that if it defeats our treaty it may succeed to our place as the prospective builder of the canal. It would have first to overcome our objections, which are insuperable. It would be under the necessity, also, of purchasing the rights and property of the New Panama Canal Company of Paris, all of which, including the concession, the unfinished canal, the machinery down to the last spade, and every map and plan the company is now under contract to deliver to us for the sum of $40,000,000. We hold an option, the term of which has been voluntarily extended by the French company and which it cannot revoke in favor of another buyer. We are convinced that foreign influence does not stand in our way.

The interests of the Colombian people and their Government are so deeply involved in the ratification of the treaty and the construction of the canal that we refuse to believe that the conclusion of the agreement is endangered by ANY spontaneous native opposition. Colombia is to get $10,000,000 down, and the advantages to her from the building and operation of the canal would be incalculable. Some other than a public motive must be assumed if the treaty is really to be defeated.

The suspicion that American influences are at work in Bogota to defeat the treaty is exceedingly repugnant to us. It is conceivable that by the bribery of officials and by an agreement to purchase Colombia's Panama Canal shares which have just been announced for sale, the thing might be accomplished. The canal project has powerful enemies in the United States—that is well known. But if these hostile influences should baffle the Administration in Colombia, under the terms of the Spooner act it would be required at once to take up the Nicaragua route again. That would deeply offend Senator HANNA. The Administration would not like to undertake the construction of a canal along a route which the Ohio Senator has demonstrated is so thickly studded with volcanoes and so beset with engineering difficulties as to make the work one of gigantic difficulty, and the operation of the canal possible only to skippers who were proof against fire and brimstone. Let us cherish the hope that the British author of the pessimistic cablegram is a credulous sensation-monger.

THE ELEVATED TRAINMEN'S ULTIMATUM.

After careful consideration the Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company have refused the demand of the elevated trainmen for a nine-hour day with increased pay. This decision sustains the management and is based upon sound business considerations. The motormen retain the terms of employment they had when running locomotives. In this respect the treatment accorded them has been extremely liberal, for their work is much easier and their present pay disproportionate to the amount of skill required for its satisfactory performance. With the train and station men the case is somewhat different. Their work is not in any sense difficult, and except during the rush hours it calls for very little of either skill or experience. As a matter of fact the management of the elevated lines is overwhelmed with applications for employment on present terms by trained men in other cities who see an important advantage in what the discontented members of the Association of the Manhattan Railroad Employés find so far unsatisfactory that they are now discussing a strike.

The lot of the elevated railroad employés is much more favorable from every point of view than that of the men employed on the surface lines. The elevated railroad men's task is easier, their responsibilities are less, and the risk of their business in criminal liability for maiming or killing those who get in the way of their cars is nothing. Their present hours are as short as those of the employés of any railroad system in this or any other large city, and their pay is higher. Their present average is much nearer a nine than a ten hour day, and the disposition of the management is to effect such equalizations in the conditions of the service as should be satisfactory to all in interest. The whole system cannot be arbitrarily readjusted, even on an ultimatum, and the definiteness with which the Directors have confirmed the refusal of the executive officers in declining the present demands indicates that the threat of a strike is not taken quite as seriously as the leaders of the union expected. The fact is, the places of the men who might strike could be filled very promptly with men as competent as those displaced. This shows that the conditions of the service are not as discouraging as the trainmen would be glad to have them considered. The evidence is against their contention. If they attempt an orderly strike it will fail. If they have recourse to violence they will have public opinion to reckon with, and may not like the result. If they endeavor to enlist other labor organizations in a sympathetic strike, and by so doing succeed in embarrassing the management, the embarrassment to the public will be enormously greater and the chance of advantage to the union will be destroyed. The strike is not the best method of procedure in this case. The management has in view plans which will correct most of the injustice of which reasonable complaint may be made, and until it has had a fair chance under the new conditions to reorganize the service, the trainmen would do wisely to consider their action very deliberately. They may easily make an irreparable mistake. The people of New York will not tolerate a serious interruption of the elevated service.

THE ANTI-AMERICAN "WAR."

When the members of the International Agricultural Congress now in session at Rome took up the notion of a general central European customs union for the purpose of suppressing the competition of the United States it was found that the only delegates enamored of that peculiarly absurd project were from Germany, with the exception of one from Austria-Hungary. Now we do not know why the representatives of Germany should be captivated by a scheme that is as impracticable as swimming is said to be to swine, and for the same reason—the hogs cut their own throats in the process. We do not at all believe that these gentlemen, learned as they may be and members as some of them are of the Reichstag, really represent the intelligence of the German people, or that of the Government. They probably speak only for a narrow class, aristocratic and accustomed to regard their own exclusive interests and privileges. Certainly the policy of the German Government itself is not marked by any such dense ignorance as these "Agrarians" displayed.

The most significant admission made by the German advocates of hostility to the United States was that of Baron REPPENHAUSEN, who sadly declared that Germany had exported 15,000,000 men to the United States, who "are now fighting Europe worse than the Americans themselves." That is the secret of the whole business. The German immigrant in this country who has a farm cares a great deal more for his returns from it than he possibly can for the interests of the German landholders whom he left behind. And it will be found that the Germans at home, who are not landholders but consumers of food products, will be just as indifferent to the profits of the landholders. American food is now heavily taxed on its importation to Germany, but the fact is raising a steadily growing opposition to the Government, and any attempt to increase the burden will be dangerous. A combination to tax the products of American farms will be surely destructive to the parties that undertake it and will be resorted to, if at all, only under pressure of sore political necessity.

CHILD LABOR IN CANNERIES.

A bill is now pending in the Assembly of New York which amends the labor law to permit the employment of children in the fruit and vegetable canneries during the school vacation season without procuring a vacation certificate, as required by Section 70 of the existing law.

This bill should not be enacted. It places no limit on the age of the children who may be employed in canneries, provided they are "under sixteen years." It may not be intended to break down the barriers which have been erected by law against the premature employment of children who should be in school or at play, but it would have that effect. Other industries would promptly demand an equal advantage, and might have no difficulty in showing that they were no more confining and unhealthful than the canning business. If this industry cannot be profitably conducted in New York State without a special privilege to deprive children of the necessary rest and recreation of the vacation period between the Spring and Fall school terms, it ought to be abandoned. This Commonwealth is not so poor that it needs to coin the blood of its infants into drachmas. We have outlived that period and cannot afford to return to it for the benefit of the canners.

EIGHTH AVENUE CIRCLE.

The Municipal Art Society has done the public service of issuing, in a simple and intelligible shape, its plan for simplifying and regulating the problem of traffic presented at the "Circle," at Eighth Avenue, Broadway, and Fifty-ninth Street.

The case is so clear, the improvement that would result from these dispositions so manifest, that the wonder is why the Metropolitan Railway Company has not already made the change, so plainly in its own interest, at its own expense. Even including the "monumental" feature of the change, the "jacking up" of the Columbus Monument and the establishment of the colonnade suggested by Mr. LAMB, the transformation would be clearly in the interest of the company. To the question why the company does not do it the only rational answer is that the company hopes that it may be able to "stick" the municipality with the expense, while itself reaps the benefit. And, we regret to say, the Municipal Art Society fosters this delusion by admitting that the expense is properly chargeable upon the city.

A generation ago the Hudson River and New Haven Railroad Companies killed so many people at grade crossings between Forty-second Street and the Harlem River, and found the homicide so expensive, that they nobly offered to make arrangements whereby they should cease to kill citizens, provided the city would stand half the expense. This "cheeky" proposition the city was soft enough to accept.

We can see no reason why the Metropolitan people should not emulate this noble and magnanimous example of the Central people and the New Haven people of 1870. It is true that the Metropolitan people do not kill so many persons at the Eighth Avenue Circle. They only scare the lives out of several hundreds every day. And they have made it perfectly clear that they will not spend a dollar to relieve the situation, so long as they think they can get the city to stand the cost of the improvement. The Municipal Art Society is, of course, unconsciously playing into their hands. We should suggest that the Mayor and the appropriate head of department should take counsel whether the city has not the power to compel the Metropolitan to this decent and civilized step, at the Metropolitan's own expense. If this proves to be legally impracticable, then let the corporation take the odium of its own action. And, at any rate, let us not hear any more of this improvement in facilities of transit at the expense of the city until it is made quite clear that it cannot be effected at the expense of the benefited corporation.

SIGN LANGUAGE.

The Easter observances in the Church of St. Ann were suggestive. The familiar anthem, "Christ is Risen," cannot be said to have been sung exactly, for the choir was voiceless, but four young women appropriately arrayed in white surplices came forward and interpreted it by the sign language, relying wholly upon graceful and synchronous movements to express the sentiment of the hymn. The congregation was powerfully moved, and no doubt derived as much satisfaction from the rendering as would a company of persons possessed of the sense of hearing from a well-balanced quartet of trained voices. The same was true of the hymn, "Angels Rolled the Stone Away," and the stirring anthem, "Now is Christ Risen from the Dead." It was not mere dumb show of laborious spelling by combinations of the fingers, but an intelligible interpretation, which those who do not know the sign language found extremely interesting, though possibly capable of somewhat liberal misinterpretation.

This suggests a thought as to whether the sign language does not offer the only practicable basis for the universal language vainly sought in Volapuk and other forms of articulate jargon. If the universal language is needed at all, and must be in some sense an arbitrary creation, would not much of the difficulty of learning and using it be overcome if all complications of grammar were dispensed with and signs were substituted for words? Basic ideas are practically the same, no matter what the language chosen for their expression, and if a method can be found of expressing ideas in dignified pantomime the person addressed may translate it into words as well in one language as in another, if he understands it at all. Conversely, he may do his thinking in German or Russian, and by the sign language make himself intelligible to the Englishman or the Spaniard. This he can do to a limited extent as it is; and with a little training and the employment of a few conventional gestures, to express what may be called abstract ideas, intercommunication between persons who do not speak a common language might be made a very simple matter. The sign language would be much more easily learned than Volapuk or any new tongue, and there would seem to be no good reason why words should have anything to do with conversation of this character.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Just what President ROOSEVELT is doing in the Yellowstone Park is as yet, and perhaps will always remain, a matter of somewhat unsafe conjecture, but he must be enjoying himself, for otherwise he wouldn't stay there, and such reports of his acts as are coming out of the well-guarded wilderness indicate plainly enough that his amusements are as different from those of foreign rulers when they take to the woods as the President is from a King or Emperor. For the latter nature must always be much mitigated by hosts of attendants of various grades, and it is quite unthinkable that they would closely approach such an aggregation of wild animals as this park contains without proceeding to indulge in the wholesale slaughter which in royal dictionaries is defined as hunting. President ROOSEVELT is a hunter of another sort—when he does hunt—and there have been indications of late that the detailed descriptions of the killing by him of one small black bear in a Southern swamp have affected his esteem for a form of sport which hitherto seemed all right. As a matter of fact, hunting stories, even when the hunting is conducted in ways easily excusable, are no longer the pleasant reading to any of us that they used to be, and naturally the President moves with the time. Of course he isn't shooting the "elk" and other deer in the park, for that would be in violation of a law as binding upon him as upon anybody else. Whether or not he is sparing even the "mountain lions"—all misnomers of American beasts should be put in quotation marks—depends upon several things, among them the interpretation he puts upon an ill-worded statute which protects all living creatures in the park except "dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human life or inflicting an injury." The last phrase means about whatever one wants it to mean, and if the President were so inclined he could shoot the so-called lions because they were breaking down the bushes or trampling on the grass. In both cases it would be to prevent "an injury." The chances are, however, that he is doing no shooting at all, except possibly with a camera, and he will not enjoy himself the less on that account as soon as he becomes, or if he has become, accustomed to the newer and more civilized form of sport.

—Commissioner MONSON's presentation of the comparative cost of electric lighting in other cities and in New York is attacked with much vehemence by The Electrical World and Engineer on the perfectly just ground that the same price may be either high or low, according to the conditions under which the service is rendered. In the Commissioner's report it says "there is nothing to show the local conditions, or whether the circuits are overhead or underground. There is not a word as to the length of the lighting contracts, a most vital consideration. There is nothing as to the number of lights. There is nothing as to use of water power or steam. There are no data as to the cost of fuel or expense of its delivery or restrictions as to its nature. There are no data as to the cost of water. In fact an absolute absence prevails of any data that would bring the figures to an equality of conditions; and even as they stand many of them look very suspicious." The municipal bookkeeping of Detroit, according to The Electrical World and Engineer, shows gross underestimates of cost and depreciation, while the report from Chicago it calls "one of the most dishonest documents ever submitted to an unsuspecting public," for the following reasons: "Aside from a complete want of information as to the real cost of the plant—something which its founder, J. P. BARRETT, said no man could ever find out—the report omits any charge or allowance for depreciation, taxes, rent, water, sinking fund, insurance, furniture, and other little things! The number of lights in operation is variously stated, and every blessed one of them is rated as burning every single hour of the schedule! Not a word of outage, interruption, low candle power, or other offset for which local companies are mulcted, is to be detected in this marvelous report." New York, according to this authority, buys its electric light on a precarious, year-to-year contract, "the most unfavorable kind of a retail plan," and it pays a retail price in consequence, and our authority thinks that longer contracts and a larger service would do much to bring the cost down and keep it down. All of which shows how opinions may differ about exactly ascertainable facts.

—Whatever else may be said of the peculiar beliefs of Mr. F. M. MESSMOGNA, late agent of the mills at Grosvenordale, Conn., they evidently seem to be of great importance to him, for, rather than abandon them he has obeyed the request of his company to him to resign, thus losing a salary of $15,000 a year. The company's statement of the facts is: "We have the kindliest of feeling toward Mr. Messmogna, but we object to the notoriety that comes to the company through his religious work." The word "religious" is not very well chosen, for Mr. Messmogna had chosen to identify himself with a little body of sectarians known in that region as "the Holiness people," whose cult is simply one of the innumerable forms of perfectionism—a doctrine that has been responsible for some of the maddest of human vagaries, and not infrequently has led to the lowest forms of bestiality and crime. These "Holiness people" have been accused of nothing worse than is characteristic of all the faith-cure vagarians, but their fanaticism is full of alarming possibilities, and to call its manifestations "religious work" was quite needless—as needless as it would be to apply the same form to the exploitation of ignorance and credulity known as "Christian Science."

—A dispatch in The Baltimore Sun gravely announces that one D. G. ZMOLEN, an architect of Sumter, S. C., has not only made a machine which solves the problem of perpetual motion, but has also secured a patent on it in this and other countries—the first of the kind that has been allowed in forty years! The same dispatch also announces, still gravely, that the United States Patent Office has the following to say about the machine: "This invention utilizes the gravitative force of a traveling weight arranged to move in a circle and during each revolution to pass toward and from the centre of rotation in a path to bring the preponderance of weight on the descending side of the rotative support, carrying the same weight, whereby power is generated to perform effective work." Fortunate, fortunate, Mr. ZMOLEN! Not less than 18,067 ambitious mechanics have at one time or another struggled with that idea of a traveling weight arranged to move in a circle that tipped, and he alone has been able to make it work! If his machine has satisfied the Patent Office, of course that settles the reality of his achievement, and, as The Baltimore Sun doesn't doubt any detail of the story, why should we do so?

GRAVES OF TYLER AND WYTHE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While in the South a short time since I had occasion to visit the historic City of Richmond, Va. In company with a business acquaintance, I visited all the places of interest, made so especially by the war for the Union and the scenes incident to the war of the Revolution. Among the most prominent spots were those of the grave of President Tyler, in Hollywood Cemetery; the ancient and historic St. John's Episcopal Church, in which Patrick Henry delivered his thrilling and immortal "Give me liberty or give me death" speech, and the old burying ground attached, which contains the remains of George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Being in such close proximity to the places where these great men once lived and moved and had their being, I could not help but instinctively and vividly recall the important part they played in American history, and my visit also vividly recalled the memories of the war for the Union, when the slogan throughout the North was "On to Richmond!"

To my sorrow and regret, however, while standing at the grave of former President Tyler I noticed it is in a very much neglected condition. The only thing that indicates where rests all that is mortal of the tenth President of the United States is an ordinary marble slab with his name and date of his birth and death thereon.

The grave of that American jurist and signer of the Declaration of Independence, George Wythe, is in a still worse condition. Not even a stone marks his resting place. Only an ordinary wrought iron stake is stuck in the ground where the grave is supposed to be, the sexton of the church pointing it out to me. Not even his name is mentioned.

What an illustrious company were those great and brave men, those men who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the cause which makes our land what it is to-day, with all its alleged faults, the greatest, the freest, and grandest on the face of the earth! In looking at the neglected condition of these graves, I could not help exclaiming, "O temporal! O mores!"

I am an adopted citizen of this magnificent country. I know something of the history of its great men of the past and their mighty deeds in the cause of liberty, justice, and freedom, and the principal object of this communication is respectfully to suggest that a subscription be taken up, in any manner your judgment may dictate, and the funds applied toward erecting fitting memorials to George Wythe and John Tyler. Let it be a shaft, or a slab, or some other more durable memorial, with their names plainly carved thereon, and mention made of the deeds and services which give them an enduring place in the hearts and memories of the American people. It would give me unfeigned pleasure to head the list with my personal contribution in behalf of such a laudable undertaking, in the case of George Wythe particularly, who pledged his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor that his country might be free. No living human being could make a greater sacrifice. No greater has ever been made.

My enthusiasm may be accounted for because I was born in far-off Hungary—Hungary that gave to the world that splendid patriot and apostle of freedom, Louis Kossuth. JOSEPH GROSNER.

New York, April 14, 1903.

The Late Thomas W. Wood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to correct one or two inaccuracies in your obituary notice of Thomas W. Wood, ex-President of the National Academy of Design. Mr. Wood left no son. He had no children. He founded the Art Gallery in Montpelier himself. My contributions to it have been too slight to entitle me to be named as its founder. Moreover, others have aided Mr. Wood in his great work, notably, Mrs. Francis Schroeder and Mrs. Alexander H. Wyant, both of this city. JOHN W. BURGESS.

New York, April 15, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Cordial Shakes and Others.

"When you have money," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "there are men who will shake you effusively by the hand, and when it's gone they will shake you altogether."—Philadelphia Record.

Trains at Drowsyville.

"We used to miss that accommodation train every morning."

"What do you do now that they have taken it off?"

"Why, we miss it more than ever."—Chicago News.

No Need.

"Why, there isn't enough room in this flat to swing a cat," said the man contemptuously.

"That needn't bother you," promptly replied the janitor. "We don't allow cats here."—Philadelphia Press.

The Publishers' Error.

"The publishers told Arthur that he would have to rewrite a good portion of his book before they could bring it out."

"Humph! I should think they would have had him rewrite some of the bad portions."—Kansas City Journal.

The Malice of the Motorman.

"He chased the car for a block and a half, whistling as loud as he could all the time."

"And did he catch it?"

"No. You see his whistling attracted the motorman, who looked around and discovered what he was trying to do."—Philadelphia Ledger.

IT'S TIME TO SMILE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

It's time to hire the smiles along
Amid help the world be gay;
It's time to sing the happy song
And whistle care away.
It's time to gladly leave behind
The sorrow and the sighs;
It's time to look for joy and find
Each cranny where it lies.

It's time to hoist the flags for Mirth
And shout hurra to Glee;
Give Joy the freedom of the earth,
Drive Woe into the sea;
It's time to hide the frowns and let
The songs of gladness flow—
The world is laughing, let's forget
The sorrow and the sighs.

MURALS FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Lunettes Painted by Blashfield and Cox for the Citizens' Bank.

Two well-known painters of New York are showing the original color sketches, various drawings of figures and the canvases themselves that represent two large half-moon-shaped decorations for the Citizens' Bank in Cleveland, Ohio. They are at the studio of Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, in Carnegie Hall, and are the latest work of that painter and of Mr. Kenyon Cox.

In Cleveland Mr. Blashfield's lunette will occupy one side of a large room and Mr. Cox's the other; so the pictures are placed at the extremes of the large studio, with a strong side light on them. A certain general scheme of composition is common to both—a group to the left, a group to the right, and a central figure against the blue sky. But here the similarity ends. The color schemes are different, and so are the subjects.

In the Blashfield lunette Capital is symbolized by a handsome young woman in a robe of splendid yellow, on which the light falls in brilliant blotches; she sits enthroned, holding a large key—the Key of Opportunity. She wears a wreath of gold leaves; her left hand is stretched backward and touches a shield and sword. At her feet is a helmet, and a box in the foreground, overturned, pours out a stream of gold pieces, which fall over the lower framework of the picture. Beside Capital stands Labor, a stalwart man in old gray felt hat, dark blue shirt, and overalls. He grasps the haft of a pick, and at his feet stands a receptacle full of ore. Beyond this group are solid wedges of foliage.

A larger group balances this one on the other side, with faces turned toward Capital and Labor. Here stands Science, as an elderly man with his hand on a big glass retort, which is on a table. Next him is Literature, symbolized by a Sweet Girl Graduate, in mortarboard and collegiate gown, who reads a scroll, and in front kneels Art, a graceful figure with a lyre, stooping forward to lift palette and brushes from the ground. Among them figures a nude boy Genius with white wings, who holds upright the flaming torch of Inspiration. Midway between these groups, but in the sky and emerging from a whirl of rose-colored draperies, is the youthful genius of Civilization, holding a tablet bearing a Latin inscription from Cicero, the purport of which is that the best things in the world are those which make for the well-being of the greatest number of men.

Near this lunette stands the original color sketch, which proves that in the large picture Mr. Blashfield has greatly improved on the sketch, whether one considers the color, or the drawing, or the pose of the figures.

Mr. Cox's lunette is distributed likewise into two side groups and a central flying figure. On the left sits Prudence, in red cloak and light gold-decorated robes. In whose blonde hair behind one detects the bearded mask of a man, forming a double head such as the ancients used as a symbol. Here it represents prudence which "looks before and after." In front of Prudence is a nude boy with a bridle in his hands. Behind the pillars against which Prudence sits is a beehive, and in the front plane, at the extreme corner of the lunette, a blue and white Chinese jar with growing flowers, extremely well painted.

The opposite group consists of Agriculture, a dark-haired woman in dark draperies carrying wheat sheaf and sickle; Fisheries, a dark-red-haired lady with nude upper body and red drapery about the lower frame, who holds a big fish, and Manufactures, a youthful maid who kneels to unroll a coil of green and gold carpet. Flying down between the two groups is a female Commerce, in a rose and red drapery. A pale blue sky is behind, and here and there rise bits of foliage. On the extreme right of the lunette in the front plane is a gold-bound box. The colors of the draperies are strong and decided.

From the original color sketch near by one learns that Mr. Cox's first idea as to color scheme and pose of figures was better than the enlargement, just the reverse of the case with Mr. Blashfield's work. Turning to the crayon sketches for separate figures in the composition, one is surprised by their uncommon beauty. They form one of the most attractive parts of the joint exhibition. Certain figures, as they appear draped in the lunette, are seen nude in the crayon—and they are truly masterly. Faces and figures will give connoisseurs just such enjoyment as they get from the drawings by old masters. The fact that when Mr. Cox painted the lunette he did not transfer the beauty in pose, drawing, and color of his preliminary work to the large canvas may be attributed to want of practice. Any painter who can make such exquisite drawings of the component parts of a big composition may be trusted to learn very soon, as his wall paintings increase in number, to adapt himself to large spaces and make the big work fully equal to the original sketches.

While it is difficult to judge of wall paintings without seeing them in the places they are to occupy, one may suppose that the colors and architectural treatment of the interior where these lunettes belong are known to the painters. The Blashfield lunette is more graceful and pleasing, more delicate in color than that by Mr. Cox; but the latter's has more carrying power by reason of the detachment of his figures from each other, their strong, sometimes harsh, contrasts, the insistance of each figure on being heard. One may regret the fancy, though it has the precedent of antiquity on many a seal ring and many a terminal pillar, which led Mr. Cox to introduce the bearded face in the back hair of Prudence; one may regret that in the flying figure of Commerce he should think it necessary to show the right leg foreshortened, with its bare foot about to kick out, as it were, at the spectator. These things mar the stateliness of the theme and do nothing to explain or give character to the symbolism. But one also realizes that in other respects the lunette by Cox is a fine piece of work which will bring its author credit.

The great difficulty of indicating at once and exactly what symbol is meant by each figure is seen in both paintings. The double head and the bridle in front of Prudence are not enough to define her at once to the observer; the key in the hand of Capital does not tell the observer that opportunity is meant. The flying figure in old rose robes might be anything else besides Commerce, though she does carry the winged staff of Mercury.

Modern taste does not permit an artist to paint a scroll issuing from the mouth of a character with his or her name on it. Lucky is he, if Art, Literature, Science, Labor, Fisheries, Agriculture can be told at once through the conventional emblems they carry. What might be done is to take a leaf from the stained glass men who find texts in large lettering convenient when placed beneath their colored windows. Thus Mr. Cox might add a legend below his lunette in the nature of a title: "Prudence visited by Commerce receives her in the presence of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Manufactures," while Mr. Blashfield might write below his: "The Genius of Civilization appearing to Capital and Labor in the company of Science, Literature, and Art." But best of all would it be if every figure should tell its meaning so distinctly that no explanatory titles would be needed.

SALE OF ANTIQUE ARTICLES.

Low Prices for Many Art Objects of the Kelekian Collection.

The beginning of the sale of the objects of art, mostly Oriental, of Dikran Khan Kelekian was not largely attended yesterday afternoon, and the total realized was only $2,895. The lots sold consisted of small articles of antique Greek, Egyptian, Byzantine, and Persian glass, small an-

ART NOTES.

The monument to volunteers in the campaign in the Philippines during the war with Spain which is to be erected in San Francisco is to be executed by Mr. Douglas Tilden. It will stand on a pedestal of granite twelve feet high, and consists of an animated bronze group, part symbolical, part realistic, which will be sixteen feet in height. A winged horse ridden by the helmeted goddess of war, who holds a banner and extends her right hand with sword strikes the view. Under the rearing horse lies a wounded soldier near a dismounted gun, and directly in front of one great wing stands an officer with sword in one hand and pistol in the other. The monument is to cost $24,000, and the fund exceeds that sum by several thousand dollars.

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The late Cyrus Cobb of Boston left unfinished his Firework, a large seated figure of a bearded man with classical features, a wreath of laurel on his curling hair, and his left hand resting on a harp by his knee. The right hand hangs down with the palm slightly turned forward. A voluminous cloak covers his legs. This statue he called "The Celtic Bard." His brother, the painter, Darwin Cobb, will finish it as a memorial to the departed sculptor.

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The American Association of Allied Arts will hold an exhibition of work in industrial art at the studio of Mr. Francis Walker, 939 Eighth Avenue, during the last week of April.

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The new President of the New York School of Applied Design for Women is Mr. William F. King. First Vice President is Mr. Charles G. Emery; Second Vice President, the Hon. Elihu Root. Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins remains at the head of the Advisory Committee of ladies. A number of ladies and gentlemen have contributed sums from $10,000 to $20, aggregating $16,589, toward the endowment fund of $50,000, which is to make the school independent. At present the tuition fees barely satisfy the salaries of teachers and the rent. This school is on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. It was founded in 1892.

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The open-air classes at the schools of the National Academy of Design will be continued this Summer on the property of the academy, West End Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, under the direction of George Maynard, N. A. Models are posed out doors from 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., weather permitting. Classes in still life and foreground landscapes will be kept up as usual.

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The Philadelphia Sketch Club, founded in 1860, has acquired a house of its own on Camac Street, near Locust, and has installed there its fifty-five "family portraits" of members painted by Thomas Anschutz. The Sketch Club was founded by Robert Wylie, Henry C. Bispham, Edward and George Bensell, John L. Gihon, and Edward McIlhenney. It became incorporated in 1899.

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The second issue of the quarterly called Camera Work has some extraordinary prints by the artist Edward J. Steichen, among which the portraits of Rodin and himself are particularly fine. There are also remarkable photographs of the painters Franz von Lenbach and Besnard and the sculptor Bartholomé. "Dawn Flowers" and "Dalor" are nudes; there is also a fine "Nude with Cat," "The Pool" and "Judgment of Paris—Landscape Arrangement" are faint out-of-doors prints, the latter so named because there are three trees together, like the goddesses in the mythology, and one tree before them like the critical Paris. This is indeed a Steichen number. The letter press has the strong personal note we have come to expect in the editorship of Mr. Alfred Stieglitz, 163 Leonard Street.

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A curious instance of unexpected fortune coming to an illiterate owner of an engraving occurred recently in London. The Christie firm received by mail a rude screwed inclosing stamps for return and an engraving folded up with many creases in it. This turned out to be a first state, untrimmed margins, of J. R. Smith's engraving after the portrait of Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton. The owner expected a few shillings, but to the honor of this firm it was carefully restored and put up at auction, when it was bought by Colnaghi for $2,700. To the owner this probably represents a modest income for life. At the same sale the Colnaghis bought an engraving by W. Ward after Hoppner's portraits of the daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland for $2,950.

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The American Water Color Society, which used to show at the old Twenty-third Street building of the Academy, will hold its annual this year at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. Press view is on Monday, the 20th, in the morning, and the private view is in the afternoon.

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A collection of foreign and American paintings and water colors, including sixty-six examples of work by A. T. Bricher, N. A., will be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday afternoons at the Teboldi Galleries, 33 Liberty Street.

Gifts to Rev. and Mrs. Gillies.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., April 15.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the State Street Methodist Church yesterday presented a silver tea service to the Rev. and Mrs. Andrew Gillies, who are to move to New York, where Mr. Gillies has been appointed pastor of St. Andrew's Church. The King's Daughters of the church also gave a handsome present.

Gift of George Foster Peabody.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., April 15.—A handsome stained glass window has been placed in St. James's Episcopal Church, Lake George. The window is the gift of George Foster Peabody of New York, who is one of the large property owners on the Bolton Road, running north from Caldwell and on the west shore of the lake.

New Williams College Chapel Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., April 15.—Ground has been broken in Williamstown, Mass., for the new $100,000 chapel which Mrs. F. F. Thompson of New York will give to Williams College. It is expected that it will take a year and a half to complete the chapel. In a general way the chapel will be 150 feet by 80 deep, with a main part about 55 feet wide and considerably deeper. A tower will stand on the southeast corner and will project out fifteen feet from the building both on the front and sides.

Victory for Mrs. Reginald Norman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 15.—In the Supreme Court here to-day Mrs. Reginald Norman won an important victory in a suit brought by her against a farmer living in the vicinity of her country place 34 Black Point Farm. Mrs. Norman had closed a driveway leading to the shore and passing her land, which had been in common use for many years. The defendant in the suit had pulled down the wall closing the driveway, and Mrs. Norman sued for trespass. A decision in a similar case in 1899 was introduced in this case. Judge Blodgett declared that this decision applied in the case under consideration, and directed a verdict for Mrs. Norman. The damages were assessed at $1 and costs, the case being only to settle the right to use the driveway.

DEATH OF RABBI GOTTHEIL

Preacher and Linguist Succumbs to Pneumonia.

A Great Leader in the Modernized School of Hebraic Culture—His Work at Temple Emanu-El.

The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, rabbi emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, died at his home, 651 Madison Avenue, at 5:25 o'clock last evening, after an illness of several weeks. For days he had lingered in a semi-conscious condition, but hope of his recovery was not given up until Tuesday morning, when pneumonia set in. A consultation of physicians then was held and it was announced that there was no hope for Dr. Gottheil's recovery.

Since yesterday morning the members of Dr. Gottheil's family have been constantly at his bedside watching for the end. Late in the afternoon he fell into what seemed to be a sleep and remained in that condition until the end.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed, but will probably be announced to-day when the officers of the Temple will meet to take action.

Dr. Gottheil was one of the great leaders in the modernized school of Hebraic culture, which is in effect a protest against racial exclusiveness, its aim being a genuine federation of all the civilizing currents of thought and teaching which flow from the inspiration of the Decalogue. Rationalistic as he was, Dr. Gottheil repudiated the evangelic and ethical pretensions of mere culture and urged that the true elevating energy must arise from sources spiritual and divine. As a preacher he was remarkable for the richness of his polyglot vocabulary and his fluent yet deliberate delivery.

Claiming no unusual proficiency among rabbis as a linguist, Dr. Gottheil was yet the master, as a scholar, of Hebrew, Chaldaic, Aramaic, Arabic, Latin, Greek, German, French and English, and he could converse freely in Hebrew, German, French, and English. He never spoke from notes, although every sermon was considered carefully, and it was said that of nearly every discourse he had prepared previous to its delivery a written outcopy. To his Mosaic erudition possessed of philological insight his deep-rooted idioms were a never-ending source of delight.

Dr. Gottheil was born in Pinne, a small village of Prussia, on May 30, 1827, and there he received his first schooling and his first rabbinical training. Posen then became the scene of his studies under the direction of the well-known rabbi Solomon Plessner. Later he studied at the University of Berlin, and the Rabbinical College in the German capital, under the founders of the reformed Judaism.

While a student he became assistant minister with the eloquent Dr. Holdheim, who was at the head of the Berliner Reformirte Gemeinde, the first great reformed synagogue. From that institution Dr. Gottheil was sent out five years later as one of the very first pupils to labor for progressive Judaism in new fields. He became in 1860 rabbi of the Reformed Congregation of Manchester, England, where he remained for thirteen years. In 1871 he was a member of the Synod of Leipsig, when a decided stand for reform was taken by unanimous action.

Dr. Gottheil left Manchester to become assistant rabbi of Temple Emanu-El in this city, the chief rabbi of which at that time was Dr. Samuel Adler, father of Prof. Felix Adler, now at the head of the Ethical Culture Society. Rabbi Adler's useful days were then drawing rapidly to a close, and eighteen months after Dr. Gottheil's advent he was retired on a pension, and Dr. Gottheil took charge. His first special work was the reorganizing of the religious school and founding a theological seminary to afford preliminary training for future candidates for rabbinical honors.

His activities then began to extend in many directions. The first Jewish hymn book with music to be printed in this country was arranged by him in 1886, and it formed the foundation of the Union Hymnal, which since then has been adopted generally by the Reformed Congregations of the United States. Three years later he established the Sisterhood of Personal Service, which was served as a model for many similar organizations in many cities of this country. Its work and aims are much like those of the King's Daughters.

He was Vice President of the Federation of American Zionists and a member of the Board of Governors of Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati.

He was the chosen representative of the Israelites at the Parliament of Religions at Chicago during the World's Fair year. He spoke for the Jewish community at the funeral of Henry George. About ten years ago he published "Sun and Shield," a concise yet comprehensive view of modern Judaism for modern readers. Sunday lectures and services for the benefit of those unable to attend the Synagogue on the Jewish Sabbath were his innovations. Dr. Gottheil's liberal sentiments, freely expressed, did much to bring about a cordial feeling between his people and their Christian neighbors.

"Jesus and the Jews" was the subject of one of his lectures. In it he asserted that the Jews had failed to accept the Christian Saviour only in so far as His divinity was concerned, and that his people could not be held responsible for the tragedy of Calvary. A quotation follows:

"As a moral instructor they listened to Him with respect. As the Messiah they neither accepted nor rejected Him, waiting for the proofs of His claim, for they had been taught to expect a worldly King of the Jews. Jesus was loved and respected, and when He entered Jerusalem He had a royal reception, and some cried 'Hosannah to the Son of David!' so that the whole city was stirred by the tumult. The Scribes, who were the guardians of the public peace, were appalled by His revolutionary and communistic doctrines, and feared the vengeance of Rome. The few priests who opposed Him did so, as they thought, in the interests of peace."

Dr. Gottheil was retired as rabbi emeritus in 1900 at a salary of $6,000 a year, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, who had been his associate, becoming the active rabbi. Dr. Gottheil's wife died during the last years of his active pastorate, leaving him with four children—Dr. William S. Gottheil, a physician; Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil, who holds the Chair of Semitic and Rabbinical Literature in Columbia University; Mrs. Joseph S. Rich, and Mrs. Ernest Levy, all of this city. It was Dr. Gottheil's expressed wish that the members of his family wear no emblems of mourning for his death.

IMPORTED BAY TREES FOR WHITE HOUSE YARD.

Holland Drawn Upon for $2,000 Worth of Decorations for the President's Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—For a week past heavily loaded wagons bearing queer-looking packages somewhat resembling huge feather dusters wrapped in burlaps have been going in a daily procession from one of the Washington freight stations to the White House. The big burlap bundles swayed back and forth and the wagon wheels creaked and groaned with their load. Each wagon was accompanied by three or four stout negroes, who struggled with the burlap bundles when the wagons reached their destination.

To-day a New Jersey nurseryman has been placing the bundles around the White House and the long, low wings that are familiarly called "the President's chicken-houses."

The contents of the burlaps are green bay trees. There are sixty-six of them, and they were imported from Holland, where they are produced by the skilled gardeners of that country in great perfection. Besides the bay trees there are seventy-two box trees, also imported. All are in heavy tubs, and it requires no inconsiderable care to handle them.

Four bay trees have been placed on the main portico of the White House and the rest are stationed on pedestals along the two white wings or terraces of the mansion. The effect is quite soldierly and decorative.

The idea is Mr. McKim's, and is an essential feature of his interpretation of a proper and artistic restoration of the venerable mansion as originally planned by Washington, over a century ago. The green bay trees cost upward of $2,000 and paid a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem.

There are scores of nurserymen who produce trees in this country, and there is much surprise at the idea of importing the bay trees, but it transpires that the importation of these trees the President saw during a visit to Holland, and he has since shown a strong liking for the stiff or steady-going old

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Lee—Hatch.

The fashionable wedding of yesterday was that of Cornelius S. Lee and Miss Chloise Hatch, which was celebrated at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. Miss Hatch, a very sweet and girlish bride, walked up the nave with her father, W. Denison Hatch. She wore a robe of white liberty satin and lace, covered by a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor, Miss Lee, a sister of the bridegroom, was in white net, and the bridesmaids, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Natica Rives, and the bride's two younger sisters, the Misses Janet and Carolyn Hatch, were in white chiffon, topped by large white plumed hats, and they carried spray bouquets of marguerites. W. Denison Hatch, Jr., was Mr. Lee's best man, and the ushers were Stuyvesant Le Roy, Frederick Loew second, Thomas Manson, Jr., De Lancey Jay, Henry Berryman, and Louis White. The church was decorated with a profusion of palms and ferns.

A small reception was held in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hatch at 26 East Thirty-ninth Street for relatives and intimate friends. The young couple received in the drawing room in the second story under a bower of pink flowers, with sprays of pink sweet peas swinging over their heads. Each room was decorated in different colored flowers by Siebrecht. The red reception room was decorated with American Beauty roses, jonquils were used in another, and pink roses decorated another room.

Among the invited guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. M. Story,	Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Winslow,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Harper,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Manson,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Harriman,
Col. and Mrs. Jay,	Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman,	Mr. and Mrs. B. Mostyn,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells,	Mr. and Mrs. M. C. D. Borden,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Lehr,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Fanshawe,
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore,	Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. E. Carter,	Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bull,
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Robinson,	Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Allen,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Widener,	Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Livingston,
Mrs. Roche,	Mrs. Townsend Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. de Forest,	Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Williams,	Mr. and Mrs. Du L. Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,	Mr. and Mrs. R. Collier,
Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Collier,	Miss Josephine Atterbury,
Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Ripley,	Miss Mary Atterbury,
Miss Marian Fish,	Miss Helen W. Stevens,
Miss Gladys Brooks,	Miss Collier,
Miss Ruth Ashmore,	Miss Julia Edgar,
Miss Nathalie Schenck,	Miss Elizabeth Morton,
Miss A. de Gelcourie,	Miss M. de Neufville,
Miss Mollie C. Lefferts,	Miss Elsie Waterbury,
Miss Eleanor Jay,	Miss Florence Twombly
Miss Maria L. Gibson,	Miss Evelyn Parsons,
Miss Violet Cruger,	Henry W. Bull,
The Misses Bryce,	Anson W. Hard, Jr.,
Miss Natalie Wells,	Joseph Jenkins Lee.
Miss Lilias Livingston,	
Miss A. Livingston,	
The Misses Fanshawe,	

Chace—Edwards.

Miss Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Edwards of Davis Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., and Malcolm Greene Chace, the tennis player, were married yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, New Brighton, by the Rev. Dr. Frost. About a thousand friends of the families attended the service. The bridesmaids were Miss Gladys Edwards and Miss Clara Wimple. James Edwards was best man. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Chace will live in Providence, R. I.

Furry—Jones.

In the West Presbyterian Church, Forty-second Street, on Tuesday evening, Dr. Samuel Eleazley Furry of this city and Miss Edith Jones of Seattle, Washington, were married. Miss V. Corena Furry was maid of honor, and Charles Henry was best man. The bride's gown was of white silk, trimmed with lace. Her principal ornaments were a diamond necklace and a diamond crescent, gifts of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Furry will spend their honeymoon in Bermuda, Palm Beach, and St. Augustine.

Deming—Hawthorne.

The wedding of Miss Imogen Hawthorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hawthorne and a granddaughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Dr. William Champion Deming of Westchester, was celebrated yesterday in the New Jerusalem Church in East Thirty-fifth Street by the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, pastor of the church. Miss Hawthorne had as her maid of honor and bridesmaids her three sisters, the Misses Beatrix, Gwendolin, and Hildegarde Hawthorne. Mr. Deming's best man was Alfred E. Schermerhorn, and the ushers were the brothers of the bride, E. L. B. Hawthorne, Henry A. Hawthorne, and F. B. Hawthorne. A small reception followed the church ceremony.

Johnson—Dudley.

Norman G. Johnson and Miss S. Louise Dudley, daughter of John L. Dudley, were married at noon yesterday in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. Parks. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in white crepe, and she wore a tulle veil. Her sole attendant was Miss Louise Maynard, who was in white lace, with touches of green chiffon. Elihu Frost was Mr. Johnson's best man, and the ushers were J. Montgomery Strong, Samuel R. Honey, Fitzhugh Townsend, John F. Gifford, John L. Dudley, Jr., and Calvin F. Adams. A small reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father, at 114 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Dickey—Bennett.

William Copper Dickey, son of Mrs. W. C. Dickey of Philadelphia, and Miss Elsie Gertrude Bennett, daughter of Mrs. Marcus Elmer Bennett, were married yesterday in All Angels' Church by Bishop A. C. A. Hall of Vermont and the Rev. Dr. Delancey Townsend. H. H. Dickey, brother of the bridegroom, of Cumberland, Md., was the best man. The ushers were Van Velsen C. House and Franklyn E. Fyles of New York, Channing S. Bullard of Boston, and Holinshead N. Taylor, William P. Fairman, and Lawrence F. Dickey of Philadelphia. Miss Florence May Chambers of New York was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Louise Ely Button and Margaret Nichols of New York and the Misses Celinea and Beatrice Bennett of Boston, cousins of the bride. The bride's gown was of embroidered liberty satin and tulle, trimmed with lace.

Bayne—Brooks.

The wedding of Miss Edna Tappen Brooks, granddaughter of the late Frederick D. Tappen, and Paul Bayne, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Bayne, was celebrated quietly yesterday at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Frederick D. Tappen, at 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Ethel Brooks was the maid of honor and Miss Emily Bayne and Miss Margery Brooks were the bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Bayne have gone South on their bridal trip.

Illingworth—Barker.

Miss Jane Luella Barker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Barker, was married to William Herbert Illingworth of Newark, in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, last evening. Miss Ida Illingworth, a sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and Walter Rose of Orange, N. J., was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Stevens, Miss Emma Reichman, Miss Virginia Montfort, and Miss Mary Newton of Brooklyn, and the ushers were Stephen Barker of Brooklyn, brother of the bride; Horace Carey, Clarence D. Illingworth, brother of the bridegroom, and Samuel Biddle of Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Illingworth will reside in Newark.

Reynolds—Kane.

Miss Madeleine Constance Bonita Kane, daughter of Col. A. J. Kane, and Charles Arthur Reynolds were married last evening in St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn. James A. Marshall was best man. Miss Gladys Kane, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Marion R. Pollitz and Miss Adelaide Elgin. The ceremony was followed by a reception in the home of Capt. James J. Kane, an uncle of the bride, at 1,841 Bedford Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds will make their home in London.

Pouch—Sargent.

The wedding of Oscar G. Pouch, son of the late Alfred J. Pouch, and Miss Gertrude May Sargent took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn. Mr. Pouch, who had been bitten by a greyhound and had undergone the Pasteur treatment, was declared out of danger yesterday. Miss Marian Taber was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Gleason, Miss Irene Kettles, Miss Estelle McColl, and Miss Elsie McColl. The bride and her attendants were classmates at the Adelphi Academy.

Dana—Halstead.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 15.—Miss Clarissa Halstead, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murat Halstead, was united in marriage today to George Dana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Dana, at the home of the Halsteads in West Fourth Street.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and point lace. Orchids and white lilacs formed her bouquet, and she wore the bridegroom's gift, a pendant of rare beauty. She was given away by her father. The Rev. Frank Nelson of Christ Church performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Arthur Stem, sister of the bride, was the matron of honor. The four little nieces of the bride, Mary and Clarissa Stem, Aleen and Hildegarde Halstead, wearing frocks of white lace, were the flower girls. Louis Osborne was the best man, and the ushers were Charles Jones, George Anderson, Arthur Espy, George Eustis, Marshall Halstead, and Lieut. Frank Halstead.

Joining the bridal party at the table were the Misses Elizabeth Harmon, Estelle Tulldire, Frances Jones, Jean Davidson, and Susan Burnet.

A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony, and during the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Dana left for the East. They expect to sail on Saturday on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm to summer abroad.

The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Halstead of New York, Robert Halstead of New York, Mrs. H. Van Name of St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin Halstead, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Halstead and three children of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. John Cooper Edwards of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Dana of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dana, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Knight of Charleston, West Va.

Fenner—Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 15.—Miss Gertrude McKenzie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Branch Smith, and Donald Colton Fenner of Providence, R. I., were married in the First Presbyterian Church tonight by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Cramer. Miss Emma Booth Smith, twin sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Homer Earle Sargeant of Chicago was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Frances V. Barrett of Somerville, Miss Mabel Shaw of Newburg, N. Y.; Miss Elisabeth Dixon of Jersey City, and Miss Kathleen Meston of Washington, D. C. The ushers were George Leehman of Bethlehem, Penn.; Wilfred L. Wright of New York City, Berkeley Hackett of Easton, Penn.; William Reynolds of Providence, R. I.; Harry McGee of Plainfield, and Harry A. Smith of Somerville. After the ceremony a reception was held in the home of the bride's parents in Altamont Place.

Rose—Halsey.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 15.—Miss Helen Everett Halsey, daughter of George Everett Halsey of Arlington Avenue, East Orange, was married this afternoon to Pierre Sanford Rose of Newark. The wedding was celebrated in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, and the officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney, pastor of the South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark. The bride's gown was of white chiffon trimmed with point duchess lace. The maid of honor was Miss Sarah Miller Halsey, a cousin. She wore white silk mull trimmed with valenciennes lace.

The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Lord of Chicago, Miss Fanny Simpson of New York, Miss Marjorie Norton of Llewellin Park, Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, Miss Helen Lohrke, and Miss Mabel Moonman of Orange. They wore white silk voile and green chiffon. Roland T. Ross, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Albert O. Headley, Henry Barrimore Billings, Paul Cook Downing, Percy Ballentine, Oliver Walcott Jackson, and Chauncy Murphy.

Teneyck—Dederick.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—Miss Bertha Dederick, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter K. Dederick, was married this evening to Peter Gansevoort Teneyck, at the family residence, on Lodge Street, the Rev. Dr. Mears of the Fourth Presbyterian Church officiating.

Miss Mabel Martin was maid of honor and Mrs. Charles Davenport of White Plains matron of honor.

Plains matron of honor. The bride was given away by the father.

Pierpont White of Utica was the best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Francis Carstensen of Utica, James M. Vanderwerker, Foster Pruyn, and Archibald Dederick of this city. After the wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Teneyck will reside at 412 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers.

Mr. Teneyck is connected with the civil engineering department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Giles—Sterling.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 15.—The marriage of Miss Harriett Minerva Sterling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Sterling of this city, and Mr. Reginald Hood Giles of New York occurred at the First Congregational Church at 6 this evening. The Rev. John De Peu officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon trimmed with lace and wore a veil of tulle and orange blossoms. Mary Louise Sterling, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor; Walter Howard Sloan of New York was best man, and the ushers were Cecil Dashwood Giles, Walter Harper Marshall, George Thomas Marsh, and Thomas Cochran, Jr., all of New York City, and Samuel Fayerweather Beardsley and Fisher Sterling of this city.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents in Washington Avenue followed the church services.

Ward—Hamblen.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 15.—Miss Isabel Hamblen of this place and the Rev. John Talbot Ward, pastor of the Church of the Resurrection, Cincinnati, were married in Calvary Episcopal Church this afternoon by Bishop Talbot of Pennsylvania, an uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Watson of Richmond Hill, L. I. The bridesmaid was Miss Grace Hamblen, a sister of the bride. Cadet Ralph Ward of West Point, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The bride's gown was of white satin crepe de chine, embroidered with pearls. She wore the Ward family pearls, coronet, necklace, and brooch. The ushers were William A. Hamblen and Albert A. Hamblen of Princeton College. The bridegroom is a graduate of Princeton College, and was formerly pastor of Calvary Episcopal Church.

Downer—Baxter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—John Lawrence Downer and Miss Helen S. Baxter were married in Mount Pleasant Baptist Church this evening by the Rev. E. A. Heiner. After the ceremony a reception was held in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Baxter, at 108 Chester Avenue. The bride is soprano soloist in Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Pendergast—Bartlett.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—Miss Virginia Davis Bartlett, daughter of Franklin Bartlett of this city, and Norman H. Pendergast of New York, were married this evening in the home of the bride, at 19 Chestnut Street, by Mgr. Doane. Miss Charlotte Brokaw of Trenton was maid of honor and Eugene Hale, son of United States Senator Hale of Maine, was best man.

Bailey—Richardson.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., April 15.—Miss Agnes Ella Richardson, granddaughter of Mrs. C. S. Bliss of this city, and Lansing Chapman Bailey, son of E. Prentiss Bailey, editor of The Utica Observer, were married at the church of the Holy Cross at noon to-day by the rector, the Rev. E. W. Babcock. Miss Helen Curtis was the ringbearer and Richard T. Childs of this city and Prentiss Bailey of Utica, a brother of the groom, were the ushers.

The bride was given away by her cousin, Fred A. Richardson of Troy. Only relatives and a few close friends attended the ceremony. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. E. Prentiss Bailey, Edward H. Wells and family, Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss Bailey, and Miss Bessie C. Bailey of Utica, Mrs. Utley of New York, Mrs. Harriet Marrer and Mrs. R. A. Burget of Cheshire, and Mrs. Thomas E. Edwards of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey left to spend a week among the Berkshire Hills, and will sail April 23 from Boston, Mass., for a trip to England.

Hanan—Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 15.—The marriage of Mrs. Edith Briggs Smith to John H. Hanan of Brooklyn took place to-day at Shore Acres, the residence of Mrs. Smith, at Narragansett Pier. The bride was attended by Evelyn Child, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Child of Newport, as flower girl, and by Talbot Smith, son of Mrs. Smith, as page. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Albert Hanan, as best man. The wedding was a quiet affair, the ceremony being witnessed by a small company of relatives and friends.

Blount—Weidmann.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 15.—Mrs. George Weidmann, the widow of a wealthy brewer, was married at noon to-day at Piqua to Allen Robert Blount, a wealthy resident of New York City. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Stella Beal, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Ramsey.

Before her first marriage the bride was a noted beauty and society belle. Her first husband left her a fortune of more than a million dollars. Mr. and Mrs. Blount will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Goodale—Kopf.

In Rutgers Presbyterian Church at noon yesterday Miss Emma Louise Kopf of Ridgewood, N. J., was married to Walter Deming Goodale, the Rev. Dr. John L. Clark officiating.

ANOTHER NEWLANDS WEDDING.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The wedding of Miss Edith Newlands, daughter of Senator Newlands of Nevada, to Charles H. L. Johnston of Southboro, Mass., which occurred here yesterday at Woodley, was followed to-day by the announcement of the engagement of Senator Newlands's second daughter, Miss Janet, to the bridegroom's brother, Dr. William Johnston, son of the late Dr. W. A. Johnston of this city.

Like his brother, Dr. Johnston is a graduate of Harvard.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Cold weather has interfered much with the pleasures of society this week, and the weddings have not been so gay, owing to rain and clouds. Yesterday there were quite a number in town. The largest church function was that which united Miss Chloise Hatch and Cornelius S. Lee. The Pioneer started out in the morning, with G. G. Haven, Jr., as host. The boats and trains brought back a number of those who went to Newport for the Vanderbilt-Neilson wedding.

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A musicale, followed by dancing, will take place on Friday evening of next week in the Gerrit Smith studio, under the patronage of Mrs. William G. Park, Mrs. Louis Tiffany, Mrs. Thornton Chard, and others.

***

Booked to sail yesterday on the New York were Mrs. W. Alston Flagg and children, and Mr. and Mrs. James Elverson of Philadelphia. Booked on the Moltke, to sail to-day, are Mrs. George Chatillon, the Misses Chatillon, and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell.

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Frederick Woodruff will lead the last for this season of the First Friday Cotillions at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eliot-Butler Whiting announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Whiting, to Louis Raymond Hall, a son of the late Thomas H. Hall.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Harriette Hastings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hastings, and Charles W. Hoadley, a son of Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Sr.

***

This evening a large reception will be given at Governors Island for Major Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee. Mrs. Henry White Cannon will give a large bridge party this afternoon.

***

Mrs. Louis Haggin and her daughter, the Countess Festetics, will pass the Summer at Closter, their Summer place near the Palisades. The Countess Festetics arrived from Bermuda on Friday last.

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Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, who have been passing the Winter at West Islip, will remain there for the Spring and Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia will close their town house soon, and, after a trip to Washington, will go to their cottage in Islip for the Summer.

***

Mrs. Edward McVickar has sent out invitations for a musicale to be given in her residence, at 112 East Fifty-sixth Street, on April 22, in the afternoon.

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Alphonso di Navarro has the coach Pioneer for to-day. If the weather is propitious he will have a large party.

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The house party over Easter at Chatsworth included Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hudson, the Misses Grosvenor, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, and Mr. and Mrs. Amory G. Hodges.

***

At the fête to be given in the Italian Gardens, in West Twenty-first Street, tomorrow Miss Beverly Sitgreaves will appear in her impersonations of Duse and Bernhardt. Mr. de Nagy will play on cymbales, Mr. Francis Wallman (Mme. Juch) and Herbert Witherspoon will sing, and Isidor Luckstone will be the accompanist. The Neapolitan Band and Tagane Orchestra will play. Among the patronesses are Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Miss Whitney, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mrs. William Robinson, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, and Mrs. C. B. Alexander. The proceeds of the fête will go to the Orthopaedic Hospital.

***

The Easter festival for the benefit of the Helpers took place yesterday afternoon in the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Louise Leary had charge of the candy and flower tables, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Emil Vatable, Mrs. J. V. Bouvier, Mrs. De Lancey Kane and others were also interested.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Natalie Coffin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis Coffin of Brooklyn, to Johnston De Forest, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert De Forest of 7 Washington Square North.

***

Mrs. Bruce Ismay, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Schieffelin, is visiting Mrs. James Hude Beekman.

***

A euchre party for charity is to be given on Monday afternoon next at 2:30 in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. The proceeds are to be used for the kindergarten at 413 West Fifty-second Street. Among the women interested are Mrs. Platt, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Morel, Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. Prince, Miss Lee, Miss Sands, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Twardell, and others. Tickets, at $1 each, will be on sale the day of the card party in the Astor Gallery. The kindergarten has an attendance of thirty-one children, and there is money enough to keep it open until June and to pay the rent until October. The effort is now being made to raise $300, to insure its continuance next season. Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Henry C. Swordell, 132 West Forty-fifth Street.

***

A new series of dances, to be known as the Madison Dances, will be held at Delmonico's on Dec. 17 and Jan. 21 next. These dances, besides the Cotillion of Eighty, will be under the management of the New Amsterdam Club, which has been incorporated. The patronesses of the New Amsterdam Club who are to chaperone the various parties are those of the Cotillion of Eighty, and are: Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. William H. Giles, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Henry W. Warner, Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, Mrs. Henry Clay Adams, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Mrs. William R. Barr, Mrs. Benjamin L. Ludington, Mrs. Charles M. Lea, and Mrs. Lewis H. Hyde.

***

Despite the rain yesterday there went out on the coach Pioneer, tooled by Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss Kernochan and Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell. G. G. Haven, Jr., was the host.

SOCIETY FOLK AS PLAYERS.

Novel Theatrical Entertainment at Residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The most thoroughly successful amateur theatrical performances known to Washington in many years took place this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman, where 200 representatives of official and resident Washington saw the first performance of "The Ambassador's Burglar" and "The Sleeping Car," as given by a company of prominent young people for the benefit of St. John's Orphanage.

The ballroom made an excellent auditorium with the dining room beyond arranged as a stage.

The usual orchestra was dispensed with, not only to economize space for seats at $3 a piece, but as one of the promoters of the entertainment said, to allow people to talk in peace, for talk they would. The ushers who seated the company were Col. Clarence Edwards, Major Charles McCawley, Mr. Riano of the Spanish Legation, and Lieut. Edward McCauley, Jr., while the programmes were distributed as in foreign theatres, for cash, by a company of young girls.

The first play, "The Ambassador's Burglar," by Miss Duer, with the Minister from the Netherlands, Baron Gevers, in the title role, began shortly before 8 o'clock. Playing with Baron Gevers were Mrs. Hamilton Fish-Webster, Miss Wetmore, Guy Norman, and H. C. Norman, the latter of the British Embassy.

A brief intermission was followed by W. D. Mosella's "In the Sleeping Car," in which the honors of the evening were divided between Mrs. W. W. Rockhill and Miss Ethel Horstmann, supported by Col. James Parker, Col. Simpson, H. C. Norman, Guy Norman, and Hugh Legare.

In this play the interior of a Pullman sleeper was seen on the stage, a quarter section of made-up berths having been borrowed from Chicago and set up by a stage carpenter who has been retained by Mrs. Boardman for the past week.

The audience included the Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini, the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller, the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, Secretary of the Navy Moody, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, the Spanish Minister, the Danish Minister, the Swedish Minister, the Secretary of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margrie, the Secretary of the Austrian Embassy and Mme. von Callenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Waterlow of the British Embassy, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler-Hale, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, and other prominent people.

IN THE SHOPS.

To learn the flags of all nations there are cushions, the top with a light background covered with the different flags in their appropriate colors. The back of the cushion is of red, the whole thing of silk. The cushion is filled with some not very soft material and costs as it is $4.50. The silk squares with the flags upon them ready to make up will cost $2 each. They make a large pillow.

***

A white hand-embroidered gown is made of three wide strips, a comparatively narrow edge being embroidered, finished with a scallop. These scalloped edges each are appliqued upon the plain top of another band, thus giving the length of the skirt. It is a good way of making skirts of fine machine embroidery or Hamburgs.

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Any number of trellis pattern cretonnes for draperies for Summer sleeping rooms are to be seen.

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An all-white chiffon hat has around the fluffy edge big black cherries almost hidden in the white, and in the back big clusters of them hang down over the hair.

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A large light-green hat of coarse straw is covered with a network of maidenhair fern and on either side on top is a knot of white daisies and red cherries.

***

The prettiest as well as one of the most pliable corsets is that made of moire ribbons, the bones encased in silk running lengthwise, and the corset between formed of the ribbons, cross bands about an inch wide. These corsets have something the appearance of the ribbon girdles.

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Double cushions or head rests, silk covered and fastened together with ribbons, cost $1.75. The silks are in Persian effects, and one shows a pattern of violets and green leaves.

***

The upper part of pretty fancy silk waists in pale pinks and blues are inset with rings of inch-wide lace, each of these rings having a little puffed, flowerlike centre of the silk. Between the rings and a little below, encircling the bodice, are big French knots in white.

***

Pale green and white rugs are pretty for Summer homes. They come in different patterns and in different sizes, from the small mat to the large rug which will cover a whole room. There are mattings in which there is a small pale pattern in pale green, which are sometimes used with these rugs, and are pretty in any way.

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Some of the wicker furniture now made is found in delicate shades of lavender. This is beautiful combined with greens and with some shades of blue.

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The quaintest thing in the way of hands for a clock are to be found upon a beautiful antique piece. The clock is a sphere set upon an elaborate base in foliage gold, and with two cupids on either side of it. Around a screw in the centre of the face is twisted once the body of a small serpent, the head and tail forming respectively the long and short hands. This is a magnificent clock, with two candelabra to match, the entire set being worth $1,000.

***

A beautiful lamp shade is of glass of a pale green tone, almost covered with bands or ornamental work in silver, these set lengthwise, growing narrower from the edge to the top. Around the lower edge is a flexible fringe with small silver bells pendant.

***

A white gown which has a charming color scheme in embroidery has deep grape-like clusters of pale lavender and white flowers in silk embroidery, with foliage in pale green and white on either side, set into the white lace flounce on the skirt, and more of the flowers and foliage are in the lace of the lower part of the bodice. There is a crush belt of pale lavender silk.

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A light waist which has no other cord upon it is finished with a four-looped knot, with two ends of a rather heavy white cord set under the left side of the bodice on the bust line.

New County Court House Bill.

Mayor Low announced yesterday that he had received from Albany the legislative bill providing for a new County Court House, and would give a public hearing on it in

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, at 7:45.
Farewell Performances of Grand Opera.
Season 1902-1903.
under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU
when all the principal artists of the company will make their last appearance in America previous to their departure for Europe.
The following programme will be presented:
1. "Faust," Act II. (Garden scene.) in French.
2. "La Traviata," Act I., in Italian.
3. "Der Fliegende Holländer," (the Flying Dutchman.) Act II., in German.
4. "Faust," Act V., in French.
5. "Lohengrin," Act III., Scene 1, in German.
6. "Les Huguenots," Act IV., in French.
Sale begins Monday, April 20, at 9 A. M.
For further particulars see next Sunday's paper.
WEBER PIANO USED.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S Hit,
4th Month
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2. Special Prices Wed. Mats., 50c. to 1.50.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
PRINCE OF PILSEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 3 Evgs. 8:20. Last Matinée Saturday.
LAST 4 TIMES THE UNFORESEEN
NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 20TH. Seat Sale To-day, 9 A. M.
Charles Frohman will Present for 2 Weeks Only.
JOHN DREW THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in MICE AND MEN

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. TO-NIGHT, 250TH TIME IN NEW YORK
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 2:15.
CHARLES HAWTREY A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
HENRY MILLER. THE TAMING OF HELEN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave. Matinee Friday, Saturday and Wednesday. Evenings 8:30. Matinees 2:30.
The 19th Century Morality Play, EVERYMAN

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. "Success."—Herald. "Unqualified success."—Sun. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Saturday.
Geo. Broadhurst's New Comedy, A FOOL AND HIS MONEY

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8:00 P. M. sharp. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:00.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUE BEARD. 300 Time. To-Night

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Evgs., 8:10. Mat. Wed. and Saturday.
GRACE GEORGE in Pretty Peggy

CASINO THEATRE. B'way & 39th St. Telephone 0020-38. Mat. Wednesday & Sat'day at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
LAST 12 PERFORMANCES,
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
Souvenirs Next Mon., Tues. & Wed.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Friday Aft., April 24, Wednesday Aft., April 29.
FAREWELL RECITALS
GABRILOWITSCH.
Seats $1, $1.50, at Ditson's. (Everett Piano.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Great Racing Play, THE SUBURBAN
—20 Horses—200 People.—
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

PRINCESS Theatre, B'way & 29th. Evgs. 8:30. Last 3 Nights. 8:30. Last Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30.
BINGHAM & SCHAEFFER'S Frisky Mrs. Johnson.
Seats on Sale To-day at 9 A. M. for (Great Bill.)
"There and Back" and "The Man Who Stole the Castle." (Double Bill.)
ENGAGEMENT BEGINS MONDAY, APRIL 20.

WEST END 125 St., w. of 8 Av. 'Phone 2904 M'side. THIS WEEK ONLY. WEBER & FIELDS and All-Star Stock Co. in TWIRLY-WHIRLY

CASINO MATINEES ONLY
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. Prices 50c to $1
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. 2:15 and 8:15.
TEN ICHI TROUPE, JOCKEY CLUB, and other all star acts.

BELASCO THEATRE Mat. Sat. 2. To-night at 8.140th time
EASTER MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

DALY'S THE STARBUCKS. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

Manhattan Broadway & 53d St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

THE DEWEY 14th St. Tel. 6234-18. MATINEE TO-DAY. BRIGADIER BURLESQUERS

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ. Evgs. and Sat. mat. Best Seats 1.50
with Montgomery & Stone.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St. 25c., 50c. 8th Av. and 58th St. Res. 75c.
MIX COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Res. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full orchestras

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.

VICTORIA Blanche WALSH in RESURRECTION
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last 3 Weeks.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AVE. THE CHRISTIAN
Mat. Daily. Ex'pt Mon. 25c. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

STAR Lex. Av., 107th St. Matinée Saturday. Thos. E. Shea. THE BELLS. Next week, THE CHILD WIFE.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th. Mat. Eugene O'Rourke & Co. Sat. George & Bailey, 10 others.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. One week only—ALPHONSE and GASTON. Next Week (Only)—Happy Hooligans.

EDEN WORLD IS WAX. New Groupe. CINEMATOGRAPHS. MUSEE DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 8

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. "A WIFE'S PERIL," with Edith Proctor Odell.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:30. FERENCZY OPERETTA CO. Every Eve'g & Sat. Matinée, "DIE puppe," ("The Doll.")

HARLEM Primrose & Dockstader. Evgs. 8:15. Opp. House. BIG MINSTRELS. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Next Wk.—CONRIED'S German Co. in Repertoire

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY NIGHT MONSTER ACTORS' HOME BENEFIT. The Greatest Names in Vaudeville.

GRAND Stuart ROBSON Next wk. Princess of The Theatre. Henrietta Dockstader

3RD AV. Mat. To-day. "One of the Bravest." NEXT WK.—"On the Banks of Twelve."

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS. TO-DAY, 4 P.M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT.
Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to Grand Stand, $2.00; Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:00 A. M., 12:30, 12:45, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M., and from Penna. Av., 10:10 A. M., 1, 1:20, 1:45, 1:55 P. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ANDREW B. YETTER.—A deficiency judgment for $9,714 was entered yesterday against Andrew B. Yetter in favor of J. Crawford McCreery, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 305 and 307 East Sixty-first Street.

DORNER & Co.—Judge Davis of the Supreme Court has appointed Morris Simmons receiver of the assets of the firm of Dornek & Co., wire workers of 240 East Thirty-third Street, in a suit brought by Joltius Urbanovsky against his partner Joseph Dornek for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on June 1, 1899.

JAMES CONVERSE.—A judgment for $57,956 was entered yesterday against James Converse in favor of H. G. Campbell & Co., formerly bankers at 11 Wall Street, on a note for $57,197 made by Mr. Converse on June 27, 1901, payable one week and five months after date. He was served with the summons at the Manhattan Hotel at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.

LEDGER PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of The Ledger Publishing Company of 225 Fourth Avenue was held yesterday to discuss the financial affairs of the company, which was attended by most of the creditors. A committee of three was chosen, consisting of Messrs. Brewer, Lawrence, and Morrison, to decide what is best to be done in the matter, with a view of a quick disposition of the property, either by a sale or reorganization of the company. The liabilities are about $33,000.

Out of Town.

N. GREENFELDER & Co.—The wholesale boot and shoe house of N. Greenfelder & Co., one of the largest concerns of the kind in Chicago, has assigned, and Frederick T. Ryder of Boston has been appointed Trustee. An inventory of the stock is being taken, and it will be impossible to estimate the assets until it is finished.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CAROLINE BARRIE.—Caroline Barbig of 230 East Fifty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $1,555, and no assets.

RADON & Co.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Isidor Graybend receiver of the assets of Radon & Co., jobbers in woolens and dry goods at 32 Greene Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday.

MODEL SKIRT COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., receiver of the assets of the firm of Shachnovitz, Sommers & Greenblatt, doing business as the Model Skirt Company at 4 Lispenard Street, against which a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday.

JOHN BRANDT.—John Brandt, a clerk of 70 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $17,056 and no assets. Of the liabilities $1,000 is to the estate of Louis Tobias. The debts were contracted from 1887 to 1889 in the men's furnishing goods business.

KNICKERBOCKER BRASS BED COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Knickerbocker Brass Bed Company of 38 Park Row and Kearny, N. J., was held yesterday at the office of M. A. Preston, referee in bankruptcy, at 120 Broadway. Eight claims were filed, but no Trustee was elected. The liabilities are $40,225 and assets $8,822.

RAY WEISS.—Ray Weiss, residing at Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $14,324, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1900 in the women's underwear manufacturing business. Among the creditors are Forgotson & Co., $2,500; George Forgotson, $2,500, and Etta Forgotson, $2,500.

LOUIS FLASHENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Flashenberg, hatter at 202 Delancey Street, by Maurice S. Hyman, attorney for the following-named creditors: Louis Orchard, $1,130; Simon Doyne, $283; Phillipson & Loewus, $391, and Frank & Eudel, $250. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on the 15th inst.

ROCHESTER LAMP COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Rochester Lamp Company of 38 Park Place, was held yesterday at the office of N. S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. About 100 claims, aggregating about $65,000, were filed, and Erskine J. S. Van Houten, President of the Williamsburg Flint Glass Company, was elected Trustee, with a bond of $25,000. The liabilities are $102,000 and assets $43,623.

CHARLES G. DURFEE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles G. Durfee, dealer in stationery and cigars at 474 Columbus Avenue, by the following-named creditors: Acker, Merrall & Condit, $382, and J. Frank Hitchcock on an assigned claim of the Eaton-Hurlburt Paper Company for $239. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that on March 19 he transferred his stock to his father, G. Schafer of Bangungen. Mr. Durfee has been in business two years.

OSCAR L. SOLOMON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Oscar L. Solomon, manufacturer of women's waists at 52 Greene Street, by the following-named creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $535, and Frank & Bauer, $26. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that he has transferred accounts to the amount of $1,800, and that in the past week he has paid $1,600 to various creditors to prefer them. He has been in business three years. His liabilities are reported to be $6,000. John Ewen was appointed receiver of the assets by Judge Holt of the United States District Court.

MARY T. MCQUAID.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Mary T. McQuaid of 329 East Sixty-eighth Street, by Mary C. Mulvany, a creditor for $1,353 as executrix of the estate of Edward J. Mulvany. It was alleged that on Dec. 17 that Mrs. Mulvany obtained a judgment against Mrs. McQuaid for $1,353 by default, which was opened, and on Feb. 11 last the judgment was again obtained. On Jan. 20 Mrs. McQuaid transferred to her husband, George E. McQuaid, her interest in seven houses on Twenty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

Wants to Get Rid of Woman's Suit.

Dr. Herbert Beck of 29 and 31 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday to get rid of a suit brought against him by Rosie Berger of 300 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, for $25,000 damages for breach of promise to marry her. He owes $248 to two other creditors for work and materials, and he has no assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARRETT, Arthur J.—J. Curran, costs... $382
BRAMSON, Louis—A. Hashagen ... 256
BROWN, George—J. Walls ... 136
CONVERSE, James—H. G. Campbell and another ... 57,060
CURRY, Anna G.—H. F. Slawson ... 80
GOFIN, Louis—J. Stobbs ... 236
CARDEZA, Howard J. M., Louis Williams, Richard S. Williams, Howard J. M. Cardeza, Jr., Robert A. Osborne, Henry W. Berryman, Jacob Stern and John Dalbern's Sons & Co.—E. C. Osborn ... 975
DUNNE, Nicholas J.—H. Nocklin ... 37
FELTNER, Thomas L., Edward C. S. Sheehy, Arthur G. Salmon, Thomas F. Patterson and Ferdinand Levy, Commissioner—People of the State of New York and another, costs ... 214
FLANAGAN, William C.—C. H. Kelly ... 8,461
GUGGMAN, Henrietta—F. A. Price, executor, and another ... 4,108
GALLAUNER, Edmund—G. Brickelmaier ... 197
HARD, Anson W., George C. Rand, Basil J. Freeland, Henry F. McCreery, Joseph Purcell and John W. Edmonds—E. W. Bayne and another, costs ... 118
HAUSER, Julius M.—I. Sugard and another ... 205
KAPLOWITZ, Berk—S. Berkowitz and another, costs ... 15
LEDGER PUBLISHING COMPANY—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ... 208
MUNZER, Tony A.—A. G. Huppel ... 335
MEYER, David S.—M. J. Rose ... 320

Amusements.

Madison Square Garden
Afternoon at 2 and Evening at 8 o'clock. Doors open an hour earlier for a view of the Menagerie. Warships, Freaks, Production etc.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Exhibition in Brooklyn for one WEEK only, beginning Monday, April 27, at Saratoga Ave. and Halsey St.
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
Almost's Only Real Representative Show. Presenting the Wonders of the Earth. 4 Circus Companies. 2 Menageries. Hippodrome. Aerial Ballets. Spectacular Pride. Gallery of Freaks. 500 HUNDRED STARTLING ACTS. CYCLO. THE KINETIC DEMON. BABY ELEPHANT AND MOTHER.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to all, including numbered seat, 50 and 50 cents. (Sixth and 24th St. entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Av. entrance only.) Private boxes, six seats, $12.00 and $18.00; single box seats, $2.00 and $2.50.
Box office now open, Madison Av. entrance, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., for advance sale of seats from $1.00 upward.
No seats reserved by telephone.

MARTIN, Sarah W.—R. T. Pierce, executor ... 1,222
MULLEN, Francis—G. H. Kelly ... 3,192
McCARTHY, Charles—W. T. Keogh ... 120
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Camps ... 1,570
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. McGorran ... 1,350
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Crow, costs ... 111
MOORE, Charles H.—A. P. Dienst & Co. ... 511
MEIER, Philip—B. Hessling ... 146
PERSICO, Antonio—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs ... 104
PERRY, W. Talbot—J. Robert ... 252
ROSS, Henry C.—J. Lipshutz ... 513
RILEY, Thomas H.—C. A. Lutz, costs ... 127
RICHY, David—L. Elias ... 24
RILEY, Thomas F.—Atlantic Yacht Club ... 46
RASHKIN, Philip—C. B. Baker & Co. ... 24
SEYMOUR, Georgiana M.—A. Hecht ... 117
STERN, Emanuel and Louis—Dunlap & Co. ... 45
SIMPSON, Saul K.—American Fashion Company ... 34
SCHOENHOLTZ, Samuel—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs ... 76
SCHWARZ, Gustav—J. F. Nestler ... 104
SCHNAIER, Robert—Navarre Hotel and Importation Company, costs ... 70
SHEELER, John J.—G. T. Hull, Jr. ... 434
THE ROCKY BAR GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—M. Epstein ... 294
TINKER, Charles A.—A. F. Lee and another ... 133
TAYLOR, Albert—Primus Company, costs ... 89
THE ATLANTIC COAST AMUSEMENT Company—J. W. McDermott and another ... 225
THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY of Baltimore, Md.—S. Benedicks ... 105
WHITE, Isaac—M. Canis ... 1,200
WITT, Herman—F. S. Hallahan ... 316
WHITTY, Patrick—I. Wertheimer, costs ... 78
TETTER, Andrew E.—J. C. McCreery ... 9,714
ZIMMERMAN, Jacob A.—G. Witthaus ... 404
ZINN, Emily—J. Hertz ... 106

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George P. Howell, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to duty as Engineer of the Sixth Lighthouse District, to relieve Capt. James C. Sanford.

First Lieut. Blanton Winship, Sixteenth Infantry, is detailed to preside over and report for temporary duty as Judge Advocate.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Glidden, Fourth Infantry, will report in person to the Judge Advocate General for duty in his office.

Major William W. Witherspoon, Sixth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, Sixth Infantry, relieved.

First Lieut. Frederick H. Gerlach, Artillery Corps, will report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty.

Second Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, Artillery Corps, is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will proceed to join his proper station.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Jared A. Smith is announced.

The following-named Engineer officers will report to the examining board convened at the Army Building New York City, for examination for promotion: Capt. James C. Sanford, Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, First Lieut. Edward M. Schulz and First Lieut. Henry J. Gaujot.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. Alphonse Strebler, from the One Hundredth to the Forty-seventh Company; First Lieut. Edward M. Moseley from the Forty-seventh to the One Hundredth Company.

Capt. David P. Cordray, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Fort Logan for observation and medical treatment.

Capt. Marcellite W. Ireland and Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds are detailed to represent the Medical Department at the Inter-State National Guard Association meeting to be held at Columbus, Ohio, May 4 to 8.

Navy.

Lieut. J. F. Hines is ordered, as additional duty, to command the Talbot.

Assistant Paymaster C. R. O'Leary is detached from the Monterey and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster E. H. Tricou is ordered to the Columbia.

Naval Constructor E. Snow is ordered to the Boston yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Arrivals—Scorpion at Fort Sachs, La.; Chicago, Cincinnati, and Machias at Villefranche; Leonidas at Norfolk.

Sailings—Pompey, from Shanghai for Cavite; Gloucester, from Santos for Montevideo; Villalobos, from Hankow for Fu-Chau; Hartford, from Pensacola for Havana.

The destroyer Lawrence was placed in commission yesterday at the Boston yard.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Cox-Johnston-Dimond Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.: G. Dimond, dry goods; W. F. Johnston, notions and furnishing goods, 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.: T. U. Taylor, silks; J. S. R. Richmond, hosiery and underwear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Croxton, Russell & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.: J. M. Crippen, wrappers; Hotel Navarre.

Solomon & Co., Baltimore, Md.: Miss R. Tulo, millinery, ribbons, and veilings; Hotel Earlington.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.: H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, laces, and leather goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Beedle, Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.: R. R. Sherburne, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.: J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mann & Waldeman, Albany, N. Y.: L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lebach, S., New York, Penn.: notions, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear, 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Plaut & Isaac, Cincinnati, Ohio: M. Isaac, hosiery and underwear and manufacturing department, 42 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutmann, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spandau, fancy goods, 70 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and waists; 648 Broadway; Holland House.

Foster, Rose & Bancus, Auburn, N. Y.; J. F. Rose, domestics, ladies and infants' wear, notions, and jewelry, 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Salt Lake City, Utah; B. Rosenbaum, furnishing goods, 668 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Robinson, Miller & Morton Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. D. Hawes, notions and leather goods, 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Hilpatrick, notions and laces, 78 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. E. Wheat, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. C. Clark, domestics; 104 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, white goods; 377 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. V. Boller, clothing; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kiel Brothers Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Kiel, notions; Hotel Albert.

Millner, J. R., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Millner, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rothschild, millinery, silks, and ribbons; Victoria Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. S. Crowley, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Stouse, Shechter & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Stouse, clothing; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Decatur Axtell, Richmond; Robert B. Palmer, Cleveland; Pierre Rogestvensky, Second Secretary of the Russian Legation, Washington, and F. W. Roebling, Trenton.

HOLLAND—Dr. S. A. Coe, Bangor, Me.; Dr. Lauretta Shields, Mexico, and Thomas Nelson Page, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. John J. Mason, Newport, and Dr. G. Pierpont Davis, Hartford.

GRAND—Capt. J. R. Lindsay, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island, and the Rev. J. Addison Henry, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—Bishop William Lawrence, Boston; Dr. J. M. Washburn, Chicago, and ex-Senator J. P. Taliaferro, Florida.

GILSEY—Col. R. T. Hersey, Bangor, Me., and F. S. Fryer, Albany.

MANHATTAN—C. A. Otis, Cleveland; Col. G. F. Elliott, United States Marines, and K. Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States, Washington.

NETHERLAND—The Right Rev. Charles C. Grafton, London.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The storm is central to-night over Northern Virginia, with decreasing intensity, but rain continues quite generally from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward. There were also local showers in the South Atlantic States. In the Gulf States and the Slope region the weather was fair, while in the extreme it is generally cloudy with low pressure and light local showers.

Temperatures have changed but little, and continue from 5 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average from the Mississippi Valley eastward.

Rain will continue to-morrow in New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Showers are also probable from Montana southward, continuing Friday. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Friday.

Temperatures will rise slowly to-morrow in the central valleys, in the South Atlantic States; and on Friday it will be warmer in the Ohio Valley, the Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States.

On the New England Coast winds will be high north, on the Middle Atlantic Coast brisk to high north, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk north, on the Gulf Coast variable, becoming fresh east to southeast; on the upper lakes brisk north, and on the lower lakes brisk, possibly occasionally north.

All steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have high north winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

New England, rain Thursday; high north winds; Friday fair.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair; variable winds.

Virginia, partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair, warmer; fresh west to north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair, warmer; fresh variable winds, becoming north.

North Carolina, fair Thursday; warmer in extreme west portion. Friday, fair, warmer; fresh west to north winds.

South Carolina, fair, warmer Thursday. Friday, fair; fresh north winds.

Eastern New York, rain Thursday; high north winds on the coast. Friday, fair, warmer.

New Jersey, partly cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair; fresh variable winds, becoming north.

Western Pennsylvania, cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair, warmer; fresh to brisk north winds.

Minnesota, fair Thursday and Friday; fresh east winds.

Western New York, partly cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair; fresh north winds.

West Virginia, cloudy thursday, with rain in east portion. Friday, fair, warmer.

North Dakota and South Dakota, generally fair Thursday and Friday.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; high north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	40	46	45
6 A. M.	38	46	45
9 A. M.	44	47	46
12 M.	49	49	49
3 P. M.	55	46	48
6 P. M.	52	45	46
9 P. M.	47	44	42
12 P. M.	44	40	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 225 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46½
Weather Bureau	45½
Corresponding date 1902	46½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	45

The thermometer registered 46 degrees at 8 A. M. and 48 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 47 degrees recorded at 6 P. M., and the minimum 43 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 94 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:22	Sun sets...6:29	Moon rises...11:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:21	Gov. Isl'd...10:50	H. Gate...12:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:50	Gov. Isl'd...11:12	H. Gate...1:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Cassina, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	.....	10:30 A. M.
Esperanza, Havana, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Mobile, Hinburg	.....	3:00 A. M.
Nicoya, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 17.		
Colorado, Brunswick and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Northern Brazil	.....	11:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 18.		
Adirondack, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cleveland, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Gera, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ivernia, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

(SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails will be opened on the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 12:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Monday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Gualemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail close here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office at 5:30 A. M. every Wednesday.

(Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hai Mara. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, Samoan, Tonga, West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 28 and up to April 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 6:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 5:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 18 and up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and especially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 22 and up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Manila. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails—Unless otherwise addressed—for Australia are to be forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada or via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forw

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 1, Original—State of South Dakota, complainant, vs. State of North Carolina et al.—Argument continued for the defendant.

No. 158—The United States, appellant, vs. Peter W. Barnett, and 226—The United States, appellant, vs. John C. Sweet.—Argued.

No. 229—The Second National Bank of Richmond, Ky, plaintiff, vs. C. N. Fitzpatrick et al.—Argued for the plaintiff. No counsel appeared for the defendants.

No. 230—Jefferson B. Conley, plaintiff, vs. the Matheson Alkali Works.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

Call for Thursday: 233, 243, 243, 244, 246, 247, 248, 249 and 250; and 251, 257, and 258.

Calendars for Thursday, April 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 134, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

Preferred calendar.
1—Bell vs. National Lead Co.
2—Lodge vs. Am. Ice Co.
107—King vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
108—Jacobs vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
90—Nutting vs. Worthington.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.
22—Lamb vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 49, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
23—Hendricks vs. N. Y., L. & W. R. R. Co.
24—Same vs. Same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 47 at 11 A. M.
25—Brown vs. Salisbury.
26—Same vs. Same.
27—Sheffield vs. R. & O.
28—Sanford vs. White.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
29—United States vs. 5 Packages of Diamonds.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, April 16

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—Rosenbaum vs. Eisenman.
2—Same vs. Levy.
3—Solob vs. Pasinsky.
4—Spence vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Myers vs. Man. Ry. Co.
6—Same vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Foale vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Held vs. City of N. Y.
9—Bateman vs. Wesner Gas, &c., Co.
10—Collins vs. Holman.
11—Sheridan vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
12—Duffy vs. same.
13—MacDonald vs. Pimpton.
14—De Boyteaux vs. same.
15—Freygang vs. Toenges.
16—Mertens vs. Mertens.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Ryer vs. Weidenfeld.
20—G. A. Kessler & Co. vs. Chappelle.
21—In re Farmer.
22—In re Slevin.
23—Weil vs. Gire.
24—Indig vs. Blatt.
25—Rodgers vs. Mayor, &c.
26—Hagerty vs. Welch.
27—People, &c., vs. Com. Ill. Life Ins. Co.
28—Riverstein vs. Ascher.
29—Gray vs. Goldman.
30—Dobson vs. Heidelberg.
31—Cullman vs. Hebbardt.
32—Silverman vs. Hynes.
33—Rolland Baking Co. vs. Hector.
34—O'Donohue vs. Bien.
35—City Real Estate Co. vs. Zink.
36—In re Wagner Typewriter Co.
37—Hammond vs. Deane.
38—Dean vs. Rivers.
39—Bevan vs. Hagan.
40—Same vs. same.
41—Jacobs vs. Robinson.
42—Wise vs. Wise.
43—In re Brent.
44—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on.
1—Morton vs. Demarest.
10—Flattery vs. Press Pub. Co.
104—Wilson vs. same.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Singer vs. Wiesto.
108—Schwab vs. Thayer.
Preferred causes.
81—Jones vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. City of New York.
37—Eskiyn City R. R. vs. Feltner.
38—Same vs. same.
39—Nassau Elec. R. R. Co. vs. same.
40—Same vs. same.
41—Citizens' Water Supply Co. vs. same.
42—Read, Halliday Sons vs. Wells.
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SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Almond, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Warren, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clark, Lord, and Krotel for the People.

1—Albert Adams.
2—Joseph Trapani.
Francesco Mucci.
Albrecht Loewit.
Michele G. Fusco.
Pasquale Felitti.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
10588—Willets vs. Haines.
10589—Janeway vs. Burn.
10594—Frank vs. Monroe.
10595—Lyons vs. Rector.
10596—Biederman vs. Levor.
10599—Mulligan vs. Russel.
10600—Herrigan vs. Wilson.
10601—Israel vs. Sparks.
10602—Pratt vs. Fidelity Mut. Life Ins. Co.
10606—Goldberg vs. Sheldon.
9918—McGuiles vs. Marks.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:45 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.
1—Cattonie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2—Fielden vs. same.
3—Hunt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Kurz vs. same.
5—McKinley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Cheehan vs. same.
7—Same vs. same.
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SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Lewis vs. Pollack.
2—Lopez vs. Barrios Diamond Co.
3—Central Trust Co. vs. W. I. Phelps, &c., vs. Peoples, &c., vs. Hicks.
4—Bateman vs. Weaver Gas, &c., Co.
5—Collins vs. Holman.
6—Schultz vs. Schultz.
7—Sheridan vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
8—Duffy vs. same.
9—MacDonald vs. Pimpton.
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13—Same vs. same.
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15—Ryer vs. Weidenfeld.
16—G. A. Kessler & Co. vs. Chappelle.
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85—Hoffman vs. same.
86—Hoffman vs. same.
87—Hoffman vs. same.
88—Hoffman vs. same.
89—Hoffman vs. same.
90—Hoffman vs. same.
91—Hoffman vs. same.
92—Hoffman vs. same.
93—Hoffman vs. same.
94—Hoffman vs. same.
95—Hoffman vs. same.
96—Hoffman vs. same.
97—Hoffman vs. same.
98—Hoffman vs. same.
99—Hoffman vs. same.
100—Hoffman vs. same.

Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.
2—Gerl vs. Kohler & Co.
3—City of New York vs. Wilkinson.
4—Same vs. Loring.
5—Bruggeman vs. Ed. Ay. R. R. Co.
6—Grohs vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
7—Ports vs. Dry Dock, East R. R. Co.
8—Rathborne vs. Hatch.
9—Pavenstedt vs. Baldwin.
10—Von Rosenberg vs. Ross.
11—Ringler vs. State.
12—Hanning vs. Fitzpatrick.
13—Dunphy vs. Conard Co.
14—Freedman vs. Mayor, &c., City of New York.
15—Drestan vs. Kelly of New York.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Chovey vs. same.
18—Trauber vs. Ed Ay. R. R. Co.
19—Nugent vs. City of New York.
20—Cullinan vs. Kelly.
21—Same vs. Ward.
22—Sommer vs. Union Railway Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XIII.—Adjourned until April 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Elizabeth Campbell.
Hannah McGrath.
Edward R. Holmes.
Francis H. Macy.
Bridget Fitzgerald.
Lucy A. Wood.
At 2 P. M.
Ida Trautmeter.
Dora Ferres.
Elizabeth O'Connor.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.
1910—Bridget Stanton.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until May 28.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2199—Dwyer vs. Met. St. Ry.
1540—Winston vs. same.
1635—Mulligan vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry.
6137½—Billington vs. McClellan.
2245—Turner vs. Barton.
5414½—Scarry vs. Met. St. Ry.
2284—Schwartz vs. Franco-Am. Chem. Co.
2268—Donsencio vs. N. Y. Hoists Wrecking Co.
Simpson.
2501—Lebiner vs. Levey.
2319—Loftus vs. Mayer.
2248—Kelner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1062—Appel vs. Lowenstein.
1116—Buchan vs. Met. St. Ry.
2228—Cullen vs. same.
802—Hirtenstein vs. Davega.
2216—Gunn vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1697—Montana Diamond Co. vs. Wodicka.
2581—Muller vs. Ehret.
1210—Rheinstrom vs. Greenberg.
1860—Hennig vs. Met. St. Railway.
1412—Landers vs. Met. St. Railway.
1690—Garofalo vs. Carroll.
1165—Keeley vs. Buckley.
1835—Ideal Cash Reg. Co. vs. Zunino.
2016—Friedman vs. Pincus.
2507—Keegan vs. Met. St. Ry.
952—Harbaugh vs. Hayward.
1012—Lowenbein vs. Met. St. Ry.
1803—Benjamin vs. Met. St. Ry.
2228—O'Brien vs. Fishler.
2223—Steinberg vs. McCloughlin.
2344—Langer vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
2441—In re Cole vs. Erie R. R. Co.
2479—Halliday vs. Am. Piano Mfg. Co.
1351—McGlurkin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5022¾—Hymes vs. same.
1288—McFarlane vs. same.
2406—N. W. Taussig & Co. vs. M. H. Alexander Co.
2351—Rothschild vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2452—Pascal vs. Jacobs.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2962.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
2145—Hamblen vs. German.
1126—Fitzpatrick vs. Fox.
2176—Shulman vs. Norden.
2195—Lyon vs. James.
2210—Smith vs. Smith.
.....—Caputa vs. Caputa.
1244—Reeve vs. Hall.
2078—Hutchinson vs. Young.
2142—Coote vs. Williamsburg Sav. Bank.
2218—Epple vs. Strasser.
2142—Coote vs. Searles.
2124—Warren vs. Sup. Council A. L. of H.
2150—Viggiano vs. Viggiano.
2129—Goldstein vs. Bloom.
2222—Sanoton vs. Sanoton.
181—McCann vs. City of New York.
2162—Barnett vs. Colonial Mineral Spring Co.
2157—Channon Press Co. vs. City of New York.
2230—Ferguson vs. Deer Park Land Co.
2207—Eagle Seys. L. Co. vs. Gaynor.
2114—Stein vs. Davis.
2023—McLean vs. Lloyd.
2158—Henry vs. Henry.
2172—Volkommer vs. Frank.
2234—Catania vs. Mancel.
2230—Haug vs. Carroll.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motions calendared at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Moore. Same vs. Maher.
Same vs. Stein.
Same vs. Mull.
Same vs. Larkin.
Same vs. Woodley.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
550—Hoehman vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
545—Dawe vs. Townsend.
567—Criscuolo vs. B. H. R. R.
402—Daniels vs. B. H. R. R.
415—Sennett vs. same.
584—Congress Brew. Co. vs. Marcelle.
564—Aiff vs. Berlenbach.
576—Titchols vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
577—Hilley vs. De Eycke.
578—Grogan vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
6726—Costigan vs. B. H. R. R.
6825—McDermott vs. same.
6826—Wilson vs. Ross Iron Works.
6832—Lapp vs. B.H.R.R.
6833—Gold—Sprout vs. same.
It marked ready, will be passed for the day:
6826—Wendell vs. Met. St. R. R.
6842—Burns vs. Met. St. R. R.
6848—Halberstadt vs. B. H. R. R.
6850—Smith vs. Donnelly.
6823—Cropsey vs. Williams.
6878—Villino vs. Trounstine.
6881—Brown vs. B. H. R. R.
6880—Krause vs. Weingarten.
6885—Dix vs. Palmer.
6122—Shellbov vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
6214—Boston vs. Abraham.
6886—Dowling vs. Deutscher Verein.
6894—Weber vs. B. H. R. R.
6896—Enright vs. Kuper.
6892—McGeary vs. B. H. R. R.
6901—Small vs. Horgan & Slattery.
6902—Kissane vs. Met. Street R. R.
5872—Coggeshall vs. McGrath.
6914—Abruzzio vs. B. H. R. R.
6919—O'Donovan vs. Ross Iron Works.
6920—Daly vs. B. H. R. R.
6925—Regan vs. Met. St. R. R.
6926—Johnson vs. Gillian.
6930—Rooney vs. Thomson.
6932—Manton vs. Robinson Stone Ware Co.
10625—Fay vs. B. H. R. R.
5066—Hofferbert vs. Adler.
6936—Connors vs. King Line Co.
6937—Monahan vs. same.
6941—Salerno vs. O'Brien.
6944—O'Neill vs. Met. St. R. R.
6948—Diffenbach vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
6949—O'Bryan vs. B. H. R. R.
6950—Scanlon vs. same.
6951—Curran vs. City of New York.
6952—Wiley vs. B. H. R. R.
6954—Devers vs. Immens.
6956—Brenner vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
6957—Howard vs. Ward & Co.
6958—Barsch vs. B. H. R. R.
6959, 6960—Pierce vs. Rixer.
6961—Russell vs. B. H. R. R.
6970—Schlannky vs. Met. St. R. R.
5494—Lau vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
6962—Hilley vs. same.

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6970—Schlannky vs. Met. St. R. R.
5494—Lau vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
6962—Hilley vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6962.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Matter of petition of Frank Ehrlich to vacate 422, 424, 426 and 428—White Plains Road—Robert S. Busing, to take proof. Cases vs. Riegel—Edward J. Byrne, to hear and determine. In re Stein—John J. Guinard to compute. De Witt vs. Hunter—Ralph J. Shepard, to compute. Heffron vs. Loder—John R. Kuhn, to take proof of title. Schulmerich vs. Schulmerich—Sam T. Maddox, Jr., to sell. Stewart vs. Raymond—Edward Moran, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Thursday, April 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Dickey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
1404—Milgwicz vs. N. Y. & Q. Co.
1405—Sheldon vs. same.
1296

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

Money easier, 3 to 5 per cent.

Yesterday Consolidated Gas declined 1½ and no other security among those sufficiently active to be called representative of the market altered so much as a full point. It may be worth while to say that the fractional changes were irregular, that is, were about equally advances and declines, but it is not worth while to discuss the price movements in detail. There was some early buoyancy brought over from Tuesday, and encouraged by London's continued support, but there was the familiar dullness at midday, and there was natural reaction toward the close upon fears of labor troubles among the local tractions, especially Manhattan, which fell 1%, but not upon dealings large enough to imply any general alarm among its holders. Upon the curb Northern Securities closed at the day's best, 97¾, without any considerable range for the day.

The market is therefore back in the old rut, looking toward the next factor adequate to move quotations. It may both be believed and hoped that such bull talk as was current yesterday will not suffice to lift prices. There was plenty of gossip about buying by "insiders" and "large financial interests" and "prominent bankers." They may all have been true, but it is more rational to consider the facts. It is agreeable to say that they are uniformly encouraging. Missouri Pacific reported a gain in net earnings for February of $373,756, and for January and February of $996,783. It is not necessary to reproduce the predictions appended to the report, but it is necessary to infer a large degree of prosperity in that region, which cannot be confined to Missouri Pacific alone. Northern Securities has not been communicative regarding its affairs, but figures were supplied yesterday for the eight months' earnings to the 1st of March. The total is $32,220,000, or at the rate of 10 per cent. applicable to dividends, after all charges of constituent companies. Growing ease in the money market is the best epitome of what the best informed anticipate. The banks this week have already gained as much cash as in the full corresponding week last year, and the domestic exchanges promise an increasing supply, not only for the week, but for the approaching seasonal movement between this city and the interior. This movement normally fluctuates within very narrow limits, and so far as experience throws light thirty millions of currency should reach New York before July. Unfortunately, the unknown factor—absorption by the Treasury and local movements—is more important in the formation of the weekly bank statement, and hopes built upon such facts as the above may prove disappointing upon future as upon past Saturdays. One thing seems certain, this week's liquidation must reduce loans upon a scale surpassing anything recently experienced. It is true that there is a buyer for every seller, but the sellers at such times are mostly borrowers, and the buyers are not. Bargain hunters buy with an unusual proportion of their own cash, and investing institutions ask no accommodations which make bad bank statements or become troublesome merely because prices shrink a few points.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	½
Am. Ice	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar	¾	North American	1
Am. Woolen pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading 1st pf.	2
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1½	Rep. Steel	¾
Chi. Ind. & L.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. L. S. W.	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	South. Ry. pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Detroit South	½	Third Avenue	2
Detroit South pf.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Twin City	2
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
General Electric	2½	U. S. Leather	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Kan. City South. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Lake Erie & W.	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	½
Missouri Pacific	½	Vulcan Detinning	½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
		Westinghouse	¾

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1	Pt. W. & D. C.	11
Am. H. & L. pf.	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Locomotive	½	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	2	Lac.	1½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Manhattan	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	Met. Securities	½
Canadian Pacific	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1½	N. Y. N. H. & H.	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Philadelphia Co.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	2½
Den. M. & Ft. D.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st	1	Col. F. & I. 5s	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d	2	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
		N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P. 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1½	N. Y. Cent., L. S.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	½	Nor. P., Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	1
Ft. W. & Dn. C. 1st	3	Va. Mid. gen.	3
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1½	West. Un. R. E. & Imp. 4½s	1½
N. Y., S. & W. 2d 4½s	2½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 15	506,912
To date this year	48,478,541
Corresponding date last year	51,613,932

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 15	$2,840,000
To date this year	$208,201,700
Corresponding date last year	$305,206,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

International Harvester Co.
Lanston Monotype Corporation.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The peculiar sensitiveness of the present market to so-called "bad news" was well illustrated by the movement of prices yesterday afternoon following upon the announcement that the Interborough Directors had refused to grant the demands of the Manhattan employes for shorter hours. Up to the time of this announcement—2:20 o'clock—the market, though dull, had been consistently strong and with the tendency still higher there. When the news came it was as though a wet blanket had been thrown upon the whole market. The upward movement of prices was halted, and in a moment turned downward under the pressure of professional and other selling. In the end many of the early gains were lost, making the close irregular and uncertain, with some issues up and some down.

Not unnaturally the principal selling in the afternoon developed in Manhattan, which fell 2 points from its highest and closed for a net loss of 1%. The Street assumption was that the refusal of the Interborough Directors signified that a strike could not be avoided—would, in short, be declared instanter. This conclusion, manifestly, was not warranted by the facts as they developed up to the close of business, for until the employes themselves have an opportunity to consider the rejection of the demands—at a meeting called for that purpose—there is no certainty what will develop. The selling yesterday came largely from traders, and communicated itself to other stocks, forcing the whole list off a point or more in the last half hour. Not a little of the stocks sold had been bought earlier in the day in the belief that a substantial rally would appear.

The movement of Amalgamated Copper during the day was watched with interest, for the reason that to-day is the day set for the quarterly dividend meeting, and it was believed that the course of the issue might give some indication of the action to be taken. But the watchers obtained no satisfaction, for the stock moved irregularly throughout the day and closed for the barest fractional net advance. The tip, however, was early out to buy the stock, and was said to come from "good quarters." There is just the least suspicion that the stock and the tip may have been given at one and the same time. The Street generally expects no change in the dividend to-day, but would not be surprised if a higher rate were given.

The rise in Sugar Trust stock followed the announcement of the further advance in the price of refined sugars both here and at Missouri River points. This of course effectually sets at rest the absurd talk heard some weeks ago of a ruinous "trade war"—talk which by some well-informed people is believed to have been indulged in for its effect upon the stock market. The Street does not forget that the Trust is still a blind pool and that in times past the interests identified with it have not been above making "market terms" in ways and means not always suggestive of frankness or consideration for the stockholding public.

With the exception of the developments in respect to the Manhattan labor troubles the news of the day was generally favorable. This included further gains of cash by the banks; a drop in time money rates, with funds offered in abundance at 5 per cent. for three months, and some highly encouraging statements of railway earnings. Notable of these statements were those submitted by Baltimore and Ohio and Missouri Pacific for the month of March, the former showing a net increase of $504,000 and the latter of $373,000.

It is a fact that in conservative banking circles the feeling is almost unanimous that, barring unforeseen developments, the stock market should for some time to come show improvement; though apparently in no quarter is there expectation that a big bull movement will forthwith set in. The opinion is that the public will shortly get over its present fright and that, no longer relying on proposed "mergers" as a market stimulus, will turn to a study and consideration of the wonderfully prosperous fundamental conditions which in the end make for real value and stability.

Members of the bull pool at present operating in the Leather Trust stocks are endeavoring to create the impression that young Mr. Rockefeller and his friends are interested in the pool, and that the long-looked-for readjustment of the capital stock is to be carried through. There seems to be no warrant for either impression. The present pool seems to be selling stock at every opportunity and to be in the market merely for a "turn."

While the late selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit was undoubtedly partly in sympathy with the selling of Manhattan, it was also influenced by the reports from Brooklyn that secret meetings of the employes of the Brooklyn system have been held lately and that demands for higher wages and shorter hours are to be made upon the management. These reports lack confirmation.

The Gates interests are talking more hopefully on the market than for some months and are predicting higher prices, though apparently not looking for any runaway market. They were largest buyers yesterday of Pennsylvania, Norfolk, Baltimore and Ohio, and Atchison. In Pennsylvania they were credited with taking 10,000 shares.

The 2¾-point decline in Westinghouse first preferred stock was on the sale of 100 shares. The last previous transaction in the stock was on Feb. 11, when a sale was made at 222. Since that time a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been paid, which must be added to yesterday's price of 195 in a consideration of the net change.

So far as can be learned there is no truth or justification for the report that the dividend on Norfolk and Western is to be increased. The report is said to bear all the earmarks of a stock-jobbing story.

London, which on the day previous had bought some 60,000 shares of stock in this market, turned seller yesterday, disposing of probably 10,000 shares. The sales were said to represent nothing more important than profit taking.

STEEL AND WIRE.

The American Steel and Wire Company's general balance sheet of March 1, 1903, published in Wall Street yesterday, shows as follows:

ASSETS.	1903.	1902.
Real estate and machinery	$48,623,782	$37,953,215
Cash and debts receivable	34,090,782	36,[illegible]
Stock in process	12,465,045	[illegible]
Loans secured by mtge.		5,402,688
Stock and investments		2,998,782
Miscellaneous	3,004,716	172,823
Total	$199,183,307	$118,733,204
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$90,000,000	$60,000,000
Debts	3,805,734	2,941,600
Reserves	3,192,469	2,787,370
Bal. profit and loss	102,075,104	53,004,233
Total	$199,183,307	$118,733,204

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

Surface indications are adverse in the foundry iron markets of the country, and there is a weaker feeling. Sales are largely confined to spot lots and to early delivery, only little being done for the second half. It must be noted, however, that the volume of these transactions is large, considering the circumstances. The conclusion remains that the consumption continues on a very large scale, and that our increasing production will be compensated for to a considerable extent by the cutting off of imports.

Our prices for domestic iron now have reached a figure where it is unprofitable to import foreign iron for distribution in small lots, or to ship larger blocks many distance into the interior. It is likely, too, that American furnace men will in the future meet foreign prices, whatever they may be, on large transactions in coast markets. How far European makers will go to retain their temporary outlet here remains to be seen.

In the Central West the situation is somewhat peculiar. Practically the whole foundry industry covered for the first half of this year late in 1902, and relatively few of the founders have taken care of their requirements for the second half, which has been almost entirely based on that better terms could be made by waiting. This course the events have justified. It is only the question now at what range of values the large consumers will take hold. The fact that leading Southern makers have openly established a price of $1 per ton lower for Eastern business than for sales to consumers West of Pittsburg, while not an unprecedented course, does not impress consumers favorably. They argue that they are entitled to as low a price as is made in other sections of the country, and will probably wait until they are satisfied that they are not being discriminated against.

The steel situation is peculiar in that it almost looks as though our producing capacity, enormous though it be, is inadequate. It is undoubted that the pressure upon the steel works of the leading interest is such that some of the plants are facing the alternative of switching off from steel rail manufacture to the rolling of billets. The pressure for deliveries of finished material, in the Spring trade sense and on outdoor construction work becomes general, naturally puts exceptional pressure upon all the plants, and this condition may only last for the next few months; but it is an eloquent proof of the current consumption.

Although a little more billet producing capacity is in sight from Eastern steel works, the opportunities for importing foreign steel continue strong. Some round sales have been made of slabs, billets, and sheet bars.

The structural trade is somewhat hampered by labor troubles, but is a very large tonnage is in sight. Thus a leading firm of Chicago architects is completing plans for buildings which will require from 45,000 to 50,000 tons of material, these including two Wanamaker buildings in New York and Philadelphia. These are some large bridges coming out, including one over the Potomac and another near Boston, while Chicago reports inquiries for 15,000 tons of bridge work.

The bar trade is rather quiet. The Western makers of steel bars have reaffirmed prices, as have also the manufacturers of shafting.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$10,000 Suburban Land and Investment Company bonds, guaranteed by Colorado Coal and Iron Development Company; interest May and November coupons paid to May, 1903, Moran Brothers Certificate No. 8, 52½.

30 shares American Exchange National Bank, $106 each, 300.

$10,000 Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1911, coupons January and July, 83½.

5 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 475½.

17 shares New York National Exchange Bank, (ex rights,) $100 each, 290.

10 shares Irving National Bank, $200 each, 240.

10 shares Broadway Safe Deposit Company, $100 each, $40.

10 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 104.

26 shares American Soda Fountain Company second preferred, $100 each, 15.

10 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

100 shares International Golf and Polo Club; 10,000 shares Michigan Copper, Smelting and Refining Company; $1,500 note, dated Dec. 4, 1902, to the order of G. Alexander Hamilton, made by the International Golf and Polo Club and indorsed by G. Alexander Hamilton, $50 lot.

8 shares Stuyvesant Heights Bank, Brooklyn, $50 each, 180.

80 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 164¾.

$5,000 Ulster and Delaware Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1928, 105¾.

$5,000 Rio Grande and Western Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1930, 99.

Recognizes Consolidated Exchange.

A formal invitation to attend the ceremonies for the opening of the new building of the New York Stock Exchange has been sent to the President and Vice President of the Consolidated Exchange. This is understood to be the first time that the Stock Exchange has taken official recognition of the Consolidated Exchange. As a result the Consolidated Exchange will probably be closed next Wednesday, the day of the opening of the new building. It was at first intended to keep the Stock Exchange open, but the Governors at their meeting to-day will probably decide to keep the Exchange closed.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

United States Steel Corporation stated to have awarded contracts for two additional blast furnaces to be erected at Sharon, Penn., at a cost of $500,000 each.

Rumors that the Pressed Steel Car Company will commence work on a pressed steel car plant at Ensley.

According to Stroudsburg (Penn.) dispatches, New York parties have taken options on 200 acres of land following the cement vein from Eldred Township to the Delaware River and may build the largest cement manufacturing plant in the world.

Stockholders of the Sheffield Stove and Foundry Company to meet in May to consider a $20,000 bond issue.

Michigan capitalists said to have agreed to build a beet-sugar factory at Bridgeton, N. J., if the farmers will agree to raise enough beets.

Tennessee Coal and Iron agents said to have sold the entire output of the company's steel plant at Ensley.

Montreal advices that a $500,000 steel plant will probably be built there to utilize the so-called Hunter process.

Call issued by the Massachusetts Savings Bank Commissioners for reports of condition of trust companies on April 9.

United States Leather Company said to have recently acquired a large tract of oak timber land in the vicinity of Brunswick, Ga., where, it is also said, the company is planning to erect one of the largest tanneries in the world.

Louisville dispatches stating that seven new banks have been incorporated in Kentucky since Jan. 1, with capital ranging from $45,000 to $50,000, and several more organizations are under way.

Movement said to be under way to acquire control of all the independent mining companies in the Birmingham district under one company, to be capitalized, it is said, at $3,000,000.

Special meeting of the Electric Storage Battery Company called for April 20 to act upon the proposition to exchange the preferred into common shares on an equal basis.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the stockholders of the American Window Glass Company have voted to exchange their stock for stock in the American Window Glass Machine Company.

According to the quarterly statement of the Kansas banking institutions, the bank deposits of Kansas are now more than $90,000,000, exceeding by about $3,000,000 the previous high record of $87,161,194 made in September, 1901.

Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad granted permission by the Arkansas Railroad Commission to extend its line 400 miles and to increase its capital stock to $9,000,000 in order to provide funds for the work.

Permission granted by the New York State Railroad Commission to the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Western Railroad to increase its capital stock from $305,000 to $3,500,000 and to issue first mortgage bonds.

Boston advices stating that annual meeting of the stockholders of the Franklin Mining Company was adjourned until April 21, owing to lack of a quorum.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of National City Bank at 290.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3@5 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 4½ per cent.

Time money rates 5¼ per cent. for sixty days, 5 to 5¼ per cent. for longer dates.

Mercantile paper rates 5¼@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, 6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $204,162,860; balances, $10,613,001; United States Treasury's debit balance, $880,374.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½@3¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were 4.84½ for sixty days and 4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, 4.83¾; demand, 4.86¾; cables, 4.87@4.87¼. Commercial bills were 4.82¾@4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.16¾ and 5.16¾@5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 94 15-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 17½c. St. Louis—30c premium. Cincinnati—Exchange on New York, 20c premium. Pittsburg—Exchange on New York, 25@50c. Louisville—Exchange on New York, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 16.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says there was an increased demand for money yesterday, and the Bank of England lent a small amount and renewed the whole of the large amount due. The discount market was quiet and steady.

On the Stock Exchange there was little fresh business. The tone generally was good, chiefly owing to the improvement in American rails, the movements of which have been narrowly watched lately. Consols relapsed after a firm opening, and closed 1-16 lower, at 91 7-16 for cash and 91⅝ for the account. Home rails were very firm, with an almost general improvement in prices.

American rails were less active. Prices were generally steady at the higher level established at the opening. On the balance the positions do not appear to be materially changed. Canadians rallied sharply after Tuesday's decline.

Foreigns were firm, with a demand for securities affected by the value of silver. South Africans were firm and rather more active.

The Bank of England bought £73,000 bar gold and reported the withdrawal of 25,000 sovereigns for Brazil. The week's efflux on the balance has been £390,000.

Bar silver rose ⅛d. per ounce, to 23 1-16d., spot, and 1-16d., to 22 5-16d., forward. The closing in the silver market was rather undecided.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 15.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day for contango arrangements. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally had a good tone. The settlement excluded most other business. Consols eased slightly, but closed steady. Home rails were firmer. Americans rallied on bear covering and hardened further later, but this was not accompanied by any transactions of importance. Americans closed steady. Grank Trunk had a better tone. Argentine rails were generally strong on good traffic reports and the improved outlook. Kafirs were fairly cheerful.

The advance in the price of silver was attributed largely to French mint requirements.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 7-16; consols for account, 91⅝; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 82¼; Atchison preferred, 95; Baltimore and Ohio, 90¾; Canadian Pacific, 133¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅝; Chicago Great Western, 22; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 164⅝; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 35¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 88; Erie, 34; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville, 118⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅝; New York Central, 134½; Norfolk and Western, 70⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90¼; Ontario and Western, 29½; Pennsylvania, 69; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 27⅝; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 34; Southern Railway, 31; Southern Railway preferred, 93⅝; Southern Pacific, 57⅝; Union Pacific, 91; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 36; United States Steel preferred, 87; Wabash, 26½; Wabash preferred, 45½.

Bar silver steady at 23 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 7@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼@3 9-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.27; Madrid, 35.72; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 15.—Trading was inactive on the Bourse to-day and prices were irregular. Rentes were weak. South Americans were firm, and industrials were mostly weak. Thomson-Houston suffered materially, owing to a rumor that the profits for 1902 were far less than those of previous years. Rio Tintos were in demand on satisfactory New York advices, and the advance in the price of copper. Kafirs were in good request as the result of favorable South African news. De Beers were eagerly sought for in expectation of a good dividend.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 15.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day. The market was not benefited by the recovery of prices in New York, the contradictory reports circulated here regarding the affairs of the Northern Securities Company being considered unsatisfactory. Private discount rates hardened, apparently owing to the preparation for the issue of the new loan.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The market displayed a firm undertone to-day, but business was slow, except in bonds, which were more active than for some time past. In the stock department strength was shown in the early trading, but when New York weakened in the afternoon there was some profit taking in United Gas, Reading, and Philadelphia Electric, all of which reacted slightly. The steels and tractions were stronger, the latter on steadily increasing earnings. Electric Storage Battery sold 5¼ points below its last previous sale, but there had been no transaction in the stock before since the preferred fell below 70. The stock will not be listed in New York until after the preferred has been exchanged for the common. Most of the locals closed with fractional net gains.

Total sales, 27,892 shares and $159,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Railways Co.	49¾	49¾	49¾
5	American Cement	50	50	50
2,032	Cambria Steel	24⅝	24	24¼
810	Con. Lake Superior	6½	6	6
420	Con. Lake Superior pf.	21⅝	20½	20½
50	Con. Traction of N. J.	65	65	65
30	Diamond Steel pf.	1½	1½	1½
410	Electric Co. of America	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Electric Stge. Battery	70	70	70
800	Erie	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
15	Indianapolis St. Railway	83	83	83
10	Int. Co. of Nor. Am.	24¼	24¼	24¼
3,014	Lehigh Valley R. R.	42⅞	42½	42⅞
1,014	Pennsylvania R. R.	67½	67½	67½
410	Pennsylvania warrants	4½	4½	4½
40	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	94	94	94
20	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97½	97½
2,235	Philadelphia Electric	6 1-16	6	6 15-16
555	Philadelphia Company	44⅝	44½	44½
20	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
20	Philadelphia Rapid Tran.	13½	13½	13½
30	Railways Co. General	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9,549	Reading	27 1-16	26 11-16	26⅞
200	Reading 1st pf.	41½	40⅞	41½
100	Southern Pacific	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
400	Southern Railroad	30⅝	30	30⅝
2,204	United Gas Imp. Co.	105	100⅝	100⅞
415	Union Traction	46½	46½	46½
3,600	United States Steel	35⅞	34⅞	35
100	Wabash pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Time and call loans, 5¼@6 per cent. New York exchange at 20 cents premium.

Stock of the Chicago Title and Trust Company suffered a break of 8½ points from yesterday's prices on the local Exchange through a drive caused by adverse legislation at Springfield. Late yesterday there was a slight falling off on the news that the Torrens bill had passed the Senate and probably would pass the House soon. To-day, however, when the full force of the news had been reckoned the price of the stock broke from 102 to 95, and yet the drive brought out comparatively little stock, less than 1,000 shares being traded in by noon, and by that time a rally to above 97 had been effected. Other local issues were quiet and fluctuated rather narrowly. Box Board preferred displayed renewed weakness by falling to 21, but in the main the trading was not significant.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can pf.	42⅝	42¼	42¼
45	American Radiator	52	52	52
25	American Radiator pf.	125¼	125¼	125¼
50	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	106	106	106
1,110	Chicago Title & Trust	102	95	96½
5	Chicago C. Traction pf.	39	39	39
191	Chicago City Railway	207	207	207
25	Chicago Canal & Dock	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
110	Diamond Match	135¼	135	135
235	Metropolitan Elevated	34	33½	33½
140	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	76	74½	76
150	Northwestern Elevated	23	23	23
5	Northwest Elev. pf.	70	70	70
515	National Biscuit	43⅝	43	43⅝
185	National Biscuit pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
50	National Carbon pf.	96	96	96
156	Swift & Co.	113⅝	113	113
200	United Box Board	8½	8½	8½
3,115	United Box Board pf.	23⅝	20⅞	21½
30	West Chicago	77	76½	76½

North American Trust Director.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, yesterday was elected a Director in the North American Trust Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday were stronger, but in most stocks there was considerable falling off in transactions. The market in Northern Securities was much less animated than on Monday and Tuesday, and altogether it presented a more normal aspect than it showed on the first two days of the week. There was still much interest taken in the movements of Northern Securities, but that stock yesterday lost something of its position as a leader of the market. In several issues, which had been much depressed in the general decline which accompanied the fall in Northern Securities, there was substantial recovery.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES opened at a slight recession from the previous day's close, and after a fractional recovery began a decline, which lasted most of the day, although it was so gradual that the loss was relatively small as compared with the stock's net changed during the past few days. The closing sale, which was also the lowest of the day, was 96¾ as compared with 98, the final price on Tuesday. All told, less than 10,000 shares were dealt in, which, though a fairly large amount in comparison with the totals in other stocks, represented a marked decrease in activity.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE preferred sold up to 35. This represented an advance of 2½ points over the figure at which small lots of the stock had sold the previous day. It appeared that the heavy drop in the stock within the past few days had called out a certain number of buying orders for it on the assumption that the severe decline in it did not in anywise represent intrinsic conditions.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT and several of the other low-priced stocks showed considerable activity. Manhattan sold as high as 4⅝, and later reacted to 3⅝. Consolidated Refrigerating sold up to 5 and closed at 5 bid.

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BROOKLYN FERRY.—The following statement of the Brooklyn Ferry Company for the year 1902, compared with the figures for 1901, was published yesterday:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$1,351,908	$1,268,302
Op. exp., rent, and interest	1,202,153	1,188,372
Balance	$59,755	$79,930
Previous surplus	394,702	314,772
Profit and loss sur.	$454,457	$394,702

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	Am. Can	7⅝	7½	7½
500	Am. Can pf.	43	43	43
100	Am. Light & Traction	*61	*60¼	*61
100	Am. L. & T. pf. ex div.	96½	96½	96½
100	Am. Writing Paper	4½	4½	4½
400	Am. Writing Paper pf.	20½	20	20½
500	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
450	Con. Refrigerating	5	4⅞	5
40	Compressed Air	3	3	3
100	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Electric Vehicle	10½	10½	10½
2,000	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	7-16	7-16
1,900	Greene Con. Copper	24¼	23	24
100	Hackensack Meadows	9½	9½	9½
500	Havana Tobacco	46½	46	46
400	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	35	34	35
110	Kitchener Mining	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Light, Fuel & Power	33⅝	33½	33½
4,900	Manhattan Transit	4½	3⅝	3⅝
200	Mont. & Boston Con.	1½	1½	1½
100	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	10½	10½	10½
9,100	Northern Securities	97⅝	96¼	96¾
300	Seaboard Air Line	23½	23½	23½
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	39½	39	39½
100	Standard Milling pf.	27	27	27
24	Standard Oil	665	657	665
300	Storage Power	5	5	5
600	Tennessee Copper	29⅝	29¼	29¼
40	Trenton Potteries	94½	94	94½
1,700	Union Copper	2⅝	2¼	2¼
100	United Copper	22	22	22
50	U. S. Light & Heat	7½	7½	7½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Brook R. T. new 4s	83	82¼	82
2,000	Erie conv. 4s, w. i.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
5,000	Lack. Steel 5s, 1923 pd.	97½	97½	97½
38,000	Lack. Steel 5s, 1941 pd.	96½	96	96½
3,000	United Lumber 5s	78½	78½	78½
205,000	U. S. S. new 5s, w. i.	65	64½	64½

*Less than 100 shares.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	April 15. Bid.	Asked.	April 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56½	57½	56½	57½
American Chicle pf.	120	121	116	121
American De F. Wireless	8	8½	8	8½
American Diesel Engine	16	16½	16	16½
American Elevated	¼	½	¼	½
Amer. Malting Co.	98½	99½	99½	100
American Typefounders	35	41	35	41
American Typefound. pf.	95	100	95	100
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	74	76	74	76
Bamberger's De Lamar	9½	10½	9½	10½
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	117½	115	117½
Borden Cond. Milk pf.	109	110	107	109
British Col. Copper	4½	5	4½	5
California Copper	⅝	¾	½	5-16
Camden Land	½	1	½	¾
Casein Co. of America	12	13½	12½	13
Casein Co. of Am. pf.		88		88
Central Fireworks	21	23	21	23
Central Fireworks pf.	65	67	65	67
Cent. Brew. certificates	2¼	3	2¼	3
Central Foundry	⅞	3⅝	⅞	3⅝
Central Foundry pf.	15	17	15	17
Central Foundry 6s	65	67½	65	67½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, April 15, 1903.

Sales.	Opening. Bid.	Opening. Asked.	Stocks.	Prev.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
100	80	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	88	88	88	88	-1
24,310	62½	62¾	*Amal. Copper Co	62½	63½	62⅝	63⅜	+⅛
500	30½	30¾	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	90	90	90	90	+2
200	41½	41¾	Am. Cotton Oil	41	41⅝	41	41⅝	+⅝
560	7½	7¾	Am. Hide & Leather	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
900	29½	29¾	Am. Hide & Leather pf	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+⅜
480	7½	7¾	Am. Ice Co	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
900	32½	32¾	*Am. Ice Co. pf	32½	32⅝	32	32	-⅝
1,200	25½	25¾	*Am. Locomo. Co.	25½	26⅛	25¼	26⅛	+⅞
500	92½	92¾	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	92½	92¾	92½	93½	+1⅛
100	3½	3¾	*Am. Malting Co	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
1,200	48½	48¾	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48	48	48⅛	48⅛	-⅞
200	93	94	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	93	94	93	94	+1
100	95	98	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	95	95	95	95	-1
7,800	122½	123¼	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	122½	123¾	122⅞	123⅞	+⅞
500	77½	78	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+⅛
400	106½	108	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	106½	108½	106	108	+1
27,150	79	80	Atch., Top. & S. F.	79	80⅛	79⅛	79⅞	+⅞
4,425	96½	96¾	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	96½	96⅞	96	96	-1
40,155	87½	88⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	87½	88⅝	87⅛	88⅝	+⅞
125	62	62	Baltimore & Ohio pf	62	62	62	62	+1
7,200	65½	66¼	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	65½	66¼	65	65¼	+⅛
100	206	206	Brooklyn Union Gas	206	206	206	206	-4
5,500	129¼	130	Canadian Pacific	129¼	130	129	129¼	+¾
100	170	170	Central R. R. of N. J.	170	170	170	170	
1,500	42½	43¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	42½	43¼	42½	43	+½
1,610	29½	30¼	Chicago & Alton	29½	29¾	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
3,380	21½	21¾	Chicago Great West	21½	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	
200	78	78	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	78	78	78	78	-1⅛
300	37	38	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	37	38	37	38	+1½
45,100	159⅝	160¼	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	160¼	161	159⅝	159⅝	-⅝
1,825	179	179¼	Chicago & Northw	178	179¼	178	178	-⅞
1,800	16½	16¾	Chi. Term. Trans.	15⅞	16⅝	15⅞	16	+⅛
1,400	29½	30	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	28½	29½	28½	29	+⅞
600	6	6¼	Chicago Union Trac	6	6	7⅞	8	+1
200	80	80	C. C. C. & St. L.	80	80⅞	80	80⅞	-1
400	57	57	Colorado Fuel & Iron	57	57	56¼	56⅞	-⅝
2,200	23⅝	24	Colorado & Southern	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
470	63½	64	Col. & Southern 1st pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	+½
1,700	35½	36	Col. & Southern 2d pf	35½	36	35½	35½	-⅛
200	19½	20	Col. & H. C. & I.	19½	19¾	19½	19½	+⅛
1,100	203½	204½	Consolidated Gas	203½	206	203	204	+1½
100	113	113	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	113	113	113	113	+½
2,805	33	33¾	Corn Products Co	33	33¾	33	33	
20	80	82	Corn Products Co. pf	82	82	82	82	
3,000	104¾	105¼	Delaware & Hudson	103¾	105	103¾	104¾	+1¼
300	245	246	Del., Lack. & West	244½	245¾	244½	245	-1
200	84	84½	Denver & R. G.	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	+½
100	85½	85½	Denver & R. G. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	-⅜
200	37½	39½	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	39	39	39	39	-½
400	15½	15¾	Detroit Southern	15	15¾	15	15¾	+2
600	28	29	Detroit Southern pf	28	29	28	29	+1
200	29	29½	*Distillers Sec. x d	29½	29½	29	29	-½
14,100	32½	33¼	Erie	32½	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	+⅛
2,200	64½	65	Erie 1st pf	64½	65	64	64⅝	-⅜
3,100	51½	51¾	Erie 2d pf	50½	51½	50½	51	+⅛
500	64	64	Evans. & T. H.	63½	64	63½	64	+1
400	90	90	Evans. & T. H. pf	85	88¼	85	88¼	+¼
100	55	55	†Ft. Worth & D. C.	55	55	55	55	-1
1,082	185	185	General Electric	183½	185½	183½	184¾	+2½
800	96½	97	Hocking Valley	96	96½	96	96¼	+⅛
200	94½	94½	Hocking Valley pf	93½	94	93½	94	+½
3,800	133¾	134½	Illinois Central	133	134⅝	132⅝	134	+½
500	15½	15½	Internat. Paper	16½	16½	15½	15½	-½
200	49	51	*Internat. Power Co	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+¾
300	23	24	Iowa Central	23	24	24	24	
100	58½	58½	Iowa Central pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	+1½
400	76	77	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	76	76⅝	76	76⅝	+⅝
300	29	30	Kansas City South.	29	30	29	29	+⅛
500	52½	52¾	Kansas City South. pf	52	52½	52	52½	+⅜
300	37½	38	Keokuk & D. M.	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	+⅛
100	41	42	Lake Erie & Western	41	41	41	41	-2
6,400	113½	115¼	Louisville & Nashville	113½	116¼	114⅝	114⅞	-⅜
9,400	135½	136	Manhattan Elevated	135½	137½	135½	136	-1½
300	108½	108½	*Met. Securities	109½	109½	108½	108½	+½
7,000	132½	134	*Met. Street Railway	133⅝	135¼	133½	133⅝	+⅝
1,250	25⅝	25⅝	Mexican Central	24½	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+⅝
1,950	65½	65¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	66½	66¾	64⅝	64⅝	-1
750	122½	122½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	+1½
1,100	24	24½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	24½	24½	24½	24½	+⅜
1,300	52⅝	52⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	52⅝	53¼	52½	52⅝	+⅝
26,900	105⅝	106⅝	Missouri Pacific	105½	106⅝	104⅝	105½	+½
400	43½	43¾	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	43½	43½	43	43	
100	106	106	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+1½
200	24½	30	*Nat. Lead Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+½
1,000	19½	19¾	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19½	19¾	19⅝	19	-½
100	36⅝	36⅝	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	-½
600	162	162	*New York Air Brake	160	160⅝	160	160⅝	+⅝
9,400	129⅝	130	New York Central	130½	131⅛	129⅝	129⅝	-⅝
400	84	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	83	83	83	83	+1
743	200	202	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200	200	200	-⅝
4,600	25⅝	26⅝	N. Y., Ont. & Western	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	
3,900	68½	69⅝	Norfolk & Western	68½	69⅝	68½	68½	+⅝
500	97	98	North American	97	98	97	98	+1
500	33½	33¾	Pacific Mail	32⅝	33¼	32½	33	+½
47,370	134½	135¼	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅝	134⅞	133⅝	134¼	
3,800	2½	3	Pennsylvania rts	2½	3	2½	3	
1,100	101½	101¾	People's Gas, Chicago	101½	101¾	101	101¼	-⅜
800	79	79	Pere Marquette	78½	79	78½	79	-⅛
100			Philadelphia Co	59½	59½	59½	59½	-⅝
600	61½	62	Pressed Steel Car	61	61½	60½	61½	-⅝
300	93½	93½	Pressed Steel Car pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	+1⅝
400	32½	33	*Railway Steel Spring	32½	32¾	32½	32½	-½
24,600	53½	53¾	Reading	53⅝	54½	53⅝	53⅞	-⅛
300	82	83	Reading 1st pf	83	83¼	83	83½	+2
1,400	67	67	Reading 2d pf	66½	67	66½	66½	-⅛
700	19½	19¾	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18½	19⅝	18½	19½	+⅝
100	77½	77½	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+1½
32,600	41½	41¾	Rock Island Co.	41⅝	42⅝	41½	41½	
700	75⅝	76	Rock Island Co. pf	76	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+⅛
800	25	25	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	25	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
100	11½	12	St. Jo. & G. I.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
50	50	50	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	47	47	47	47	
21	19	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	19	19	19	19	+1
3,900	66⅝	66⅝	St. L. & San Fran.	66⅝	66⅝	65⅝	66	+⅛
400	66⅝	66⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	66⅝	66½	66⅝	66⅝	+⅛
400	23½	23½	St. Louis Southw	23	23	22	22	-⅝
2,100	51½	51½	St. Louis Southw. pf	50½	52	50½	51	+1½
300	55	55½	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+½
19,800	55⅝	55⅝	Southern Pacific	55⅝	56½	55⅝	55⅞	
3,700	30½	30½	Southern Ry., ext.	30	30½	29⅞	30½	+½
600	91½	92	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+½
4,425	63½	63½	Tennessee Coal & Iron	63½	64⅛	63	63	-½
5,300	32⅝	32⅞	*Texas & Pacific	32½	33	32¼	32¼	+½
200	123½	125	Third Avenue Co.	123½	124	123½	124	+2
350	25½	25½	Tol., St. L. & Western	25	25¼	25	25¼	+⅛
600	42½	42½	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	42	42	42	42	
170	110½	111	Twin City R. T.	111	111	111	111	+2
29,710	88	88¼	Union Pacific	85½	88¼	87⅝	88¼	-⅛
370	88⅝	89	Union Pacific pf	86	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	-⅛
200			United Rys. Invest.	16½	17	16½	17	
1,400			United Rys. Invest. pf	51	52⅝	51	51	+1
100			*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
100	120	130	U. S. Express	125	125	125	125	
100	14½	14½	*U. S. Leather	13½	14⅝	13½	14½	-⅝
4,400	92½	94	*U. S. Leather pf	92½	95	92½	93½	+1½
3,200	19½	19½	U. S. Realty & Con.	19½	19½	19	19	-½
500	65½	65½	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	-½
200	14½	15	U. S. Rubber	14½	14½	14½	14½	-½
310	40	40	U. S. Rubber pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	+1½
20,700	35	35	U. S. Steel	33⅝	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	
8,570	85	85½	U. S. Steel pf	85	85½	84⅝	85⅛	-⅛
100	91½	91½	Va.-Iron, Coal & Coke	91½	91½	91½	91½	+½
723	60½	60½	Va.-Caro. Chemical	60½	61	60½	60½	-½
200	122½	122½	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	121	122½	121	121½	+½
200	29	29	*Vulcan Detinning	29	29	29	29	+½
100	79	79	*Vulcan Detinning pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	
1,000	26½	26½	Wabash	26½	26½	26	26½	+½
4,700	44½	45	Wabash pf	44½	45⅝	44½	44⅝	+⅝
200	85½	85½	Western Union Tel.	85½	85½	85½	85½	-⅝
200	191	193½	Westinghouse E. & M.	191	193½	191	193½	+½
100	195	195	Westinghouse 1st pf	195	195	195	195	-3½
200	22½	22½	Wheel. & Lake Erie	22½	22½	22	22	
300	31½	31½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	+⅝
1,000	23½	23½	Wisconsin Central	23½	24	23½	23½	+½
47	46½	47	Wisconsin Central pf	47	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	-½
Sales....	593,012							

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¼	107	K. & D. M.	90	95
2s, c., 1930	106¼	107	Lad. Tess.	27	29½
5s, r., 1918	106¼	106¾	Lack. G. pf.	100	110
5s, c., 1918	106¼	106¾	L. E. & W.		
5s, 1918, sm.	106¼	..	pf.	100	112
4s, r., 1907	111¼	112	Long Island	68	70
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112	Man. Beach	11	12
4s, r., 1925			Md. C. pf.	100	125
4s, c., 1925	126½	127	Mich. Cent.	125	150
2s, r., 1904			Mil. El. R.		
2s, c., 1904	103½	103¾	& L. pf.	120	..
3s, r., 1908	108¾	109¼	M. & St. L.	63	66
3s, c., 1908	108¾	109¼	M. & St. L.		
D. C. 3-65s	121	..	pf.	107	118
Adams Exp.	225	235	N. C. & St.		
Alb. & Sus.	223	..	L.	105	106
Alle. & W.	145	..	Nat. Bisc.	31½	32
Allis-Chal.	10	11	Nat. Bis. pf.	60	62
Am. Ag. Ch.	30	32	Nat. Lead	24	25
A. A. C. Co. pf.	78	80	N. Cent. C.	47	50
Am. B. Sug.	27	..	N. Y. B. &		
A. B. S. pf.	..	85½	M. R. pf.	95	110
Am. Bicycle	..	..	N. Y. C. &		
Am. Bicy. pf.	¼	¾	St. L. 1st pf.	105	118
Am. Coal	200	225	N. Y. C. &		
A. C. O. pf.	95	97	St. L. 2d pf.	73	80
Am. Exp.	205	215	N. Y. Dock Co.	20	22
Am. Gr.	15½	18½	N. Y. D. Co.		
Am. Lin. Co.	15⅝	17½	pf.	48	54
A. L. Co. pf.	37	45	N. Y. & N.		
A. M. Co. pf.	15½	20	Y. Tel.	168	169
Am. Bisuit	..	125	N. & S. pf.	85	90
Am. St. Fdr.	11	14	North. Cent.	200	..
A. S. F. pf.	56	61	Ont. Mining	5½	..
A. S. R. pf.	119	120	Pac. Coast	60	64
A. T. pf.	..	..	P. C. pf.	90	105
div.	138	145	P. C. 2d pf.	68	74
Am. W. Co.	12½	13½	Peo. & E.	28	32
Ann Arbor	31	37	Pere M. pf.	..	80
Ann A. pr.	61	65	P. Co., C. &		
A. M. 1st pf.	90	95	St. L.	70	75
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	P. C., C. &		
Bruns. City	11½	12	St. L. pf.	100	105
B. R. & P.	135	140	P. Ft. W. &		
B. R. & P.			C. C.	165	180
pf.	150	155	P. Ft. W. &		
Butterick Co.	48	51	C. sp.	..	155
Canada So.	70	72	Pullman Co.	215	220
C. & A. pf.	68	69	Quicksilver	1½	2½
C., B. & Q.	120	200	Quicksilver		
C. & E. Ill.			pf. ex div.	7	8
pf.	130	145	R. R. Sec.		
C. G. W.	8⅝	9	Ill. C. ctfs.		
C. M. & St.			ctfs.	87	94
P. pf.	175	183½	R. S. S. pf.	86½	86¾
C., S., P., M.			Rens. & Sar.	202	..
& O. pf.	130	140	R. W. O.	136	140
C., St. P., M.			R. G. M. Co.		
& Om. pf.	180	190	pf.	77	79
C. C. C. &			St. L. & S.		
St. L. pf.	115	117	F. C. R. I.		
C., L. & W.	30	50	ctfs.	..	205
C., L. & W.			St. L. & S.		
pf.	20	90	F. C. R. I.		
Cleve. & P.	185	187½	pf. ctfs.	120	122
C. P. & P.			St. L. & S.		
pf.	..	125	F. 1st pf.	..	81
Com. Cable	140	165	S. S. S. & I.		
Consol. C.	87	90	pf.	89	93
D. & H.	24	25	So. Ry., M.		
D. & R. G.			& O. ctfs.	92	94½
pf.	5	25	S. R. & T.	4½	5½
D., M. & Ft.			T. P. L. Tr.	34	38
D. pf.	100	140	T. P. & P.	25	27
Det. U. Ry.	81	82	U. R. & P.	11	12
Dia Match	134	137	U. R. & P.		
D., S. S. &			pf.	72	74
A.	14	15	Un. Fruit	104	106
D., S. S. &			U. S. Cast.		
A. pf.	20½	22	I. Ref.	30	32
Gen. Ch. Co.	92	97	U. S. R. &		
G. C. Co. pf.	98	102	Ref. pf.	50	54
Ge. Nor. pf.	185	200	U. S. Ship-		
Homestake	60	70	building	2	20
Ill. C. l. l.	103	..	U. S. Ship-		
I. P. Co. pf.	70½	71	building pf.	2	30
Int. S. F.	42	44	W.-P. Exp.	200	250
I. S. F. pf.	82	85	W. & L. E.		
Joliet & Chi.	185	..	1st pf.	81	83
Kan. & M.	38	39½			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$222,650,854
Gold	118,750,358
Silver	17,804,767
United States notes	3,335,522
Treasury notes of 1890	71,655
National bank notes	8,420,711
Total receipts this day	1,681,574
Total receipts this month	21,305,367
Total receipts this year	444,393,706
Total expenditures this day	1,170,000
Total expenditures this month	22,500,000
Total expenditures this year	411,854,177
Deposits in National banks	155,558,983
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	492,145
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	653,300
Customs	1,172,125
Miscellaneous	54,140

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$562,673,069
Silver dollars	465,821,005
Silver dollars of 1890	21,168,000
Silver bullion of 1890	20,201,595
Total	$1,069,863,669

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$562,673,069
Silver certificates outstanding	465,821,005
Treasury notes outstanding	21,168,000
Total	$1,069,863,669

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,173,078
Gold certificates	26,583,280
Silver coin and bullion	13,800,977
Silver certificates	4,906,519
United States notes	3,335,577
Other assets	17,846,183
Total in Treasury	$157,745,849
Deposits in National banks	155,558,983
Total	$313,304,832
Current liabilities	50,444,978
Available cash balance	$222,650,854

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	310
4th week March	$91,149	$88,523	$87,856
Month	353,503	339,459	
From July 1	3,008,914	1,676,285	1,678,575
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week March	207,245	177,238	162,808
Month	834,399	477,509	
From July 1	4,884,179	4,121,836	3,725,056
OMAHA—			
Month February	836,610	816,870	.....
From Jan. 1	1,795,875	1,775,280	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO for March—			
Gross earnings	5,364,510	4,631,304	4,133,517
Op. expenses	3,413,650	3,183,499	2,968,456
Net earnings	1,951,860	1,447,805	1,511,061
Ratio op. exp.	63.9%	68.7%	63.5%
Gross, 9 months	46,324,810	42,989,050	38,204,402
Op. expenses	29,136,610	27,815,908	25,588,238
Net, 9 months	17,170,200	15,625,131	11,953,164
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	225	225
First week April	7,183	5,514	.....
From July 1	490,000	450,000	.....
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLA. for February—			
Gross earnings	142,805	107,125	94,788
Exp. and taxes	116,191	88,818	76,046
Net earnings	24,614	22,310	22,712
Gross, 8 months	1,066,262	854,702	824,240
Exp. and taxes	777,483	619,902	593,352
Net, 8 months	288,043	234,853	230,894
ELGIN, AURORA & SOUTHERN TRACTION for March—			
Gross earnings	32,324	30,338	27,687
Op. expenses	19,973	18,506	16,246
Net earnings	12,351	11,937	11,441
Surplus	2,318	1,637	3,009
Gross, 3 months	96,101	87,835	.....
Net, 3 months	35,849	34,236	.....
Surplus, 3 months	4,009	8,236	.....
MISSOURI PACIFIC for February—			
Gross earnings	2,690,146	2,520,300	2,658,976
Op. expenses	2,245,462	2,048,688	1,730,246
Net earnings	445,684	471,706	928,450
Ratio op. exp.	83.42%	81.27%	65.07%
Gross, 2 months	5,664,062	5,474,247	5,568,450
Op. expenses	4,606,614	4,388,783	3,529,739
Net, 2 months	2,077,268	1,080,464	2,038,711

Gates's Son Buys Exchange Seat.

Charles G. Gates, son of John W. Gates, has purchased a seat on the New York Cotton Exchange. This gives the firm of Harris, Gates & Co. two seats on that Exchange, Mr. Harris being a member already.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John L. Way has been elected Second Vice President of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford.

William M. Byrne & Co. have been appointed St. Louis agents of the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland.

Rocquet & Doswell have been appointed New Orleans general agents of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company.

The Illinois Central Insurance Company has been formed with $100,000 capital and a surplus of $50,000 to transact a fire insurance business.

James B. Tallman has been appointed Michigan State agent of the Manchester Assurance Company to fill the vacancy due to the resignation of W. L. Althause.

The plans of the Illinois State Insurance Department for litigation to be instituted against the limited liability Lloyds concerns now operating in that State have been practically completed. As to the position to be taken by The Insurance Press says: "The department holds that, in the absence of any statute, it has no control over Lloyds, but that when such an organization undertakes to limit the liability of the underwriters it usurps the privileges of a corporation and becomes amenable to the law. A number of the Chicago Lloyds have taken the limit off their liability in consequence, some putting a rubber stamp on their policies to that effect." The first suits will be against Tennant's Lloyds and the National, Northwestern, Inter-State, and Metropolitan. Quo warranto proceedings will be begun, and these will be followed up by penalty suits.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Consolidated	.02	.02
Andes	.16	.17
Belcher	.33	.33
Best & Belcher	1.75	1.70
Bullion	.17	.07
Caledonia	2.50	2.50
Challenge Consolidated	.50	.50
Chollar	.29	.28
Confidence	1.15	1.25
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.55
Consolidated Imperial	.03	.02
Crown Point	.37	.37
Gould & Curry	.43	.44
Hale & Norcross	.62	.62
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.11	.12
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	1.15	1.15
Ophir	1.70	1.70
Overman	.17	.17
Potosi	.27	.27
Sheba	.25	.25
Silver Hatchet	.03	.03
Union Nevada	.05	.05
Syndicate	.03	.03
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Consolidated	1.05	1.05
Utah Consolidated	.20	.20
Yellow Jacket	.34	.34
Silver bars	.59	59⅝
Mexican dollars	46⅝	46⅝
Drafts, sight	12⅛	12⅛
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Acacia	2½	3	2½	3
American Con	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Blue Bell	15	17	15	16½
Cash	4	5	4	5
C. K. & N.	14	16	14	15½
Doctor Jack	3½	4½	3½	4½
Dr. Sheppard	2½	3½	2½	3½
Elkton Con	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Gold Dollar	2½	3	2½	3
Golden Cycle	70	75½	72	75
Gold Sovereign	9	10	9	10
Gold Bond	3	3½	3½	4½
Gold Reef	1½	2½	1½	2½
Independence	2½	3	2½	3
Iron Hill	5	6	5	6
Jack Pot	3	5½	3	5
Keystone	2½	3½	2½	3½
Lost Dollar Con	2½	3	2½	3
Mary Lease	8	8½	8	8½
Pharmacist	2½	3	2½	3
Portland	30	35	30	35
Stratton's Ind.	3½	4	3½	4
Vindicator	12	13	12	13
Work	2½	3½	2½	3½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Lawyers' Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $4,000,000. Directors—Abraham Abraham and William Berri, Brooklyn; Cord Meyer and David B. Ogden, New York.

Richmond Real Estate Development Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Michael J. O'Leary and Timothy Cohalan, Brooklyn; E. R. Koch, Middlet

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street Apartment House Sold—Buyer for New Residence on West Sixty-fifth Street.

E. A. Tredwell has sold the eight-story apartment house 10 and 12 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 50 by 120, for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to a client of Edward D. O'Brien.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. have sold for the Holland Trust Company the triangular plot on Eighth Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road, extending from One Hundred and Fiftieth to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. The plot contains 2,669 square feet.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall to a client, for occupancy, the five-story American basement dwelling 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, 23 by 100.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for William H. Reid to Mrs. S. Gruner the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20.5 by 73, which will be converted into an American basement house by its new owner.

It is reported that S. A. Fatman has bought from Cornelia von Klenck the five-story building 54 and 56 Dey Street, 50.3 by 77.6.

Holdridge, Dennis & Preston have sold for the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society to Mandelbaum & Lewine the St. Ambrose Chapel property at the southwest corner of Prince and Thompson Streets, 75 by 76.

Elsberger & Jacobs have resold the property 112 East One Hundred and Ninth Street to Mrs. Rose Jacobs.

John R. Davidson has sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin to William E. Nunn the four-story dwelling 81 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.

David Davis has sold for Isaac M. Berinstein 1,644 and 1,646 Madison Avenue, two five-story single flats on plot 38 by 100; also, for a client to Adolph Scheibel 47 and 49 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 99.11.

Edward C. Williams has sold for Simon Haberman to Herman Bernstein the five-story brick flat 143 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 28.6 by 100.11.

Charles Lowenfeld has bought the five-story stone-front flat 63 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

David Lydig is the buyer of the dwelling 49 East Eighty-second Street, sold recently through John J. Kavanagh.

Montgomery & Seits negotiated the recent sale of 851 Lexington Avenue for Frank Meelan.

Duff & Brown have sold for Thomas A. Roe to a client the plot, 50 by 80, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Eleventh Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Peter Goetz the four-story brick double flat 878 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; also, for Jane McLaughlin, the two-story two-family frame house 1,045 Prospect Avenue.

Doyle & Thiery were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the seven-story Greenwich apartment house 446 Central Park West for Turner & Kiernan.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold 542 and 544 East Fifteenth Street, two four-story tenements, 40 by 80; also 413 East Seventeenth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 92.

Ferdinand Kramer has sold for Charles C. Witte the five-story double tenement 227 East One Hundred and Third Street.

McQuay & Co. have sold for Theodore Roehrs the two-story and cellar two-family frame dwelling, lot 21 by 95, on the west side of Morris Avenue, 61 feet north of Mount Hope Place.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold to Francis C. Menair and Robert Gordon two lots, 50 by 100, on the south side of Isham Street, 50 feet east of Vermilyea Avenue, and one lot, 25 by 125, on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 100 feet south of Isham Street.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have leased for Kirke La Shelle to Elise Bachmann the three-story dwelling 168 West Forty-seventh Street, and to Catharine White, for the same owner, the similar adjoining house 170 West Forty-seventh Street. These houses are on part of a plot which Mr. La Shelle purchased as the site for a theatre. The project has evidently been abandoned for the present.

N. Brigham Hall & Son report other leases as follows: For William M. Kingsland the store and basement of 352 Fourth Avenue to A. Klenk; for William P. Dixon to Francis Martinka the building 498 Sixth Avenue; for the Kingsland estate the store at 614 Third Avenue to John G. Kerkmann; for the estate of Walden Pell to Edward Luborsky the store at 40 Sixth Avenue, and to Vincent C. Pepe, for Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, the building 81 West Third Street. They have sold for A. Liebstadter to an out-of-town firm the ten-year lease, with stock, fixtures, &c., of the Grand Opera House Pharmacy, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Plans have been filed by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for the five-story office building to be erected by Amos F. Eno, running through from 13 South William Street to 57 Stone Street. Contracts have been awarded and work will be begun immediately.

Plans have also been filed for a nine-story office building, with store, to be erected on the 18 East Seventeenth Street by the Gabay Construction Company, from plans by F. C. Zobel. The cost of the structure is estimated at $120,000.

Charles B. Van Valen has leased for the American Chicle Company to the Unitype Company the Adams factory property at 146 to 158 Sands Street, Brooklyn, for a term of fifteen years at an annual net rental of $6,500. The same broker has also leased the six-story building 392 to 396 Madison Street for Mason & Powell to L. Perlmutter for a term of ten years, and has sold a number of twenty lots in Jersey City for H. T. Lilliendahl to the Columbia Refining Company, to be used as an oil refinery.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

146 and 142 Pearl Street, running through to 106 and 108 Water Street, 102.5 feet south of Wall Street, 40.10 by 100.1 by 41.8 by 101.11, five and six story brick and iron building; executors' sale, to Thomas L. Carter. $91,500

2,240 Fifth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 24.10 by 95, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bertha Wagner. 17,000

403 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 146 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. E. Weber. 12,500

320 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 283.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.10 by 92.6, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; trustee's sale, to William Fitzpatrick. 11,200

Ogden Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, running through to Summit Avenue, six lots, 75 by 168, together with two-story brick and frame dwelling; executors' sale, to Leopold Hutter. 10,000

Bond Street, west side, 100 feet north of Southern Boulevard, two lots, each 25 by 103 and irregular; public auction sale, to John Dowd. 3,850

Webster Avenue, east side, 324 feet south of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 76, vacant; public auction sale, to Knepper & Co. 875

Decatur Avenue, west side, 102.3 feet south of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 50 by 100, vacant; public auction sale, to John Raar, Jr. 2,350

Webster Avenue, west side, 118 feet south of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 102.8 by 25 by 100.6, vacant; public auction sale, to T. Dohen. 625

Decatur Avenue, east side, 350.8 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 50 by 95, vacant; public auction sale, to Max L. Meyer. 2,300

Webster Avenue, west side, 247.8 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 50 by 95; public auction sale, to Max L. Meyer. 2,300

Crotona Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Oakland Place, 25 by 100, vacant; public auction sale, to H. Schneider. 1,500

216 Villa Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of Potter Place, 16 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Thomas A. Brisque. 1,680

By Joseph P. Day.

522 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Broadway, 50 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. G. Phillipps. 14,000

2,228 Fifth Avenue, and 1 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, being the northeast corner, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, W. E. Wilder and others. 20,000

By L. P. Phillipps & Co.

2,201 Marion Avenue, west side, 97.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 100 by 72.6 by 100 by 81.3, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Harlem Savings Bank. 5,600

By John J. McElroy.

311 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Rex Realty Company. 12,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Solomon De Wallteres, public auction sale, at 1 o'clock, of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 143.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 100 by 100, two and three story factory building.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Emil Goldman referee, 466 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 24.9 feet north of Thirty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 100, two and three story brick building; 410 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement.

By McVicker Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, 11 Hamilton Street, north side, 126.2 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 60 by 25 by 62, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,900; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Frederick E. Wolf, referee, 412 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 165.6 feet east of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,867.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Timothy J. M. Murray, referee, 414 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 404.3 feet west of Avenue A, 15.7 by 100.10, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,458.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Seventy-seventh Street, for a one-story glass and frame solarium, 200 by 24; city, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen, of 387 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 3 East Seventeenth Street, for a nine-story brick office building, with store, 25 by 86; Gabay Construction Company of 114 East Twenty-third Street, owner; O. Zabel of 32 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $120,000.

Nos. 34 and 36 West Houston Street, for nine-story brick loftz, with store, 40 by 75; W. G. Figueron of 5 East Forty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $105,000.

Eighteenth Street, south side, 88 feet west of Avenue C, for a three-story brick stable, 50 by 62; J. McDermott & Son of 424 Water Street, owner; H. Bergman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Forty-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 98; W. D. Torney, Flushing, L. I., owner; C. Hendry, Elmhurst, L. I., architect; cost, $3,800.

Alterations.

No. 603 East Fifth Street, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; Deffas estate, owner; H. Klein of 191 East Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 196 Madison Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; S. Wecht of 179 Henry Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 429 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store; Mrs. L. Grinwold, Providence, R. I., owner; F. Bayles of 33 Bible House, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 58 Lispenard Street, to three-story brick loft, with store; W. W. P. Hofman of 211 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; F. Bayles, architect; cost, $2,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; N. D. Fink of 409 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; H. B. Knowles of 215 West Ninety-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 445 Cherry Street, to a three-story brick stable; M. Fitzserald of 75 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; P. J. Gilchrist of 11 Rector Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 249 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a two-story brick bakery; A. J. Ellis Company, premises, owner; C. Stegmayer of 504 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 129 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. Van Gerbig of 446 Park Avenue, owner; H. E. Tichen of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, April 15.

ALLEN ST, 198, e s, 25x87.6; Bertha Hechinger to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $18,000) $100

ALLEN ST, 50, e s, 25x87.6; Max Seligman and wife to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $20,675) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 109th St, 25.11x100; Clara Amig to George Ehret, (mtg $37,000) 1,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; Diedrich Blendermann to Samuel Kind, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, w s, 75.8 ft n of 91st St, 75x94; John Artmann and wife to Thomas Thedford, (mtg $5,000) 100

AVENUE A, n s, 125 ft e of Maple St, 25x125; M. Alverson Stafford to Eugenie H. Brown. (R 8 50 cents) ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, n s, 125 ft e of Maple St, 25x125; Eugenie H. Brown and another to A. Edgar Leaycraft, all liens 1

AVENUE C, 97, w s, 25x87; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Sender Jarmulowsky, (mtg $10,000) 100

BOWERY, 85 and 85½, e s, 25x112.9x25x111.5; Abraham E. Cohen to Georgie H. Buckbee, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.

BRIGGS AV, n s, 77.6 ft e of Traverse St, 50x100; J. Hunter Lack, executor, to Anthony Lack, (mtg $10,000) 2,100

BROOME ST, 63 to 69, 50.4x50; Julius A. Ellis to Adolf Mandel, (mtgs $26,500,) other consideration, and 100

BROOME ST, 63 to 69, 50.4x50; Adolf Mandel to Jacob Furmann, (mtg $26,500,) other consideration and 100

CARMINE ST, 63, n s, 25x90; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.

CARMINE ST, 63, n s, 25x90; Mary E. Barron, executrix and trustee, to Julius Braun 21,500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 446, e s, 55.11x75 ft s of 105th St; 42x100; Harry Turner and another to Uriah Hermann, (mtg $78,000) 100

CLINTON AV, 1,065, e s, 120 ft s of 170th St, 25x100; William C. Morgan and wife to Frances Mehlrtzer, (mtg $6,000) 100

DIVISION ST, n w corner of Ridge St, 17.2x72x15.6x82.5; John Overbeck to Jacob Weinstein 100

ELIZABETH ST, 253, w s, 19.11x102.12; 21x102.9; Elizabeth St, 255, w s, 20.3x91.7x20.3x91.10; Mary A. McGuire to Pincus Lowenfeld and another ..... Nom.

ESSEX ST, e s, 87.6 ft s of Rivington St, 17.6x100x irregular; Thomas B. Youngs and others to Nathan Kirsh 12,750

FORSYTH ST, 117, w s, 25x100; Samuel Mandel and others to Ancel Markovitz and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

FRANKLIN AV, s s, 100.1 ft e of Main St, 100x100, City; Ellen Boyd to Leonard Miller, (mtg $2,000) 100

FRANKLIN ST, 206 and 208, n s, 43x87.7; Washington St, 556, w s, 21.10x80; Harriet B. Dumont to the West Side Transfer Company 10

GRAND ST, 77, e s, 32x90; Matilda C. Van Rensselaer to Mutual Mortgage Company, (mtg $16,000) 27,000

HENRY ST, 312 and 314, s s, 50x—x60x95.9; William P. Youngs and others to Jacob Sheenski and another, (mtg $66,500) 1

ISHAM ST, n s, 50 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Andrew Nelson to Francis C. Menair and another, other consideration and 100

LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x75; Louis Gellenson and wife to Robert W. Maloney, (mtg $18,500) 100

LEWIS ST, s w corner of 4th St, runs w 115.9x s 94.8x s 26.9x n 19.6x e 25x n 99.6x e 75.8x n 42.6 to beginning; Max S. Klein and another to Sender Jarmulowsky, (mtg $39,000) ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s s, 123.5 ft s of 65th St, 16.6x80; Charles F. Pfizenmeyer to Frederick and Wm. Proctor 17,250

LOT 80, amended map of Cammann estate, Fordham Heights; Ferdinand W. Geller to Katharine Geller, B. & S., other consideration and 100

LOT 83, amended map of Cammann estate at Fordham Heights; American Mortgage Company to Ferdinand W. Geller, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, D1, D2, and D3, map of land at Mott Haven, of which William E. Rider died seized, together with lockgate and bridge; also small lots adjoining, &c.; Arthur W. Rider to Olin L. Stephens and another, all title, quitclaim 1

MADISON AV, w s, 51.5 ft n of 113th St, 16.6x70; Louis C. Tiffany and others, executors, to Isaac Kokoski 10,000

MADISON AV, w s, 51.5 ft n of 113th St, 16.6x70; Isaac Kokoski to Israel L. Feinberg 100

MONROE AV, e s, 125 ft s of 174th St, 25x92.6; Leslie Welsh to William G. Happy, other consideration and 100

MORRIS AV, of Old Boston Road, e s, 200 ft n e of Rose St, 25x100; Henry Hoos to Elizabeth Wellheim, ½ part 6,250

PARK AV, s s, 24.8 and 3.86 ft e of 52d St, 47x100; Mathew Smith to James J. Fox, (mtg $4,500) 100

PRINCE ST, 163 and 165, Thompson St, 128; Jacob Binder and others to Thomas Siles, (mtg $7,500) 100

PRINCE ST, s w corner of Thompson St, 75x93; Thompson St, w s, 75 ft s of Prince St, 25x100; New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society to Harris Mandelbaum and another 60,000

PROSPECT AV, s s, 263 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Jane McLaughlin to Peter Goetz, (mtg $6,000) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 339, e s, 23.1x86x24.10x89; Bernard Lowenstein and another to Israel D. Prager and another, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

RUTGERS PLACE, s s, 182.4 ft e of Jefferson St, 25.7x125.11x25.7x124.6; Nathan Randall to Israel D. Goodman, (mtg $46,100) 1

SOUTH WILLIAM ST, 12, s s, 14.11x26.8; Stone St, 17, w s, 21.1x77.6; Thomas J. Shortland and others to Anna F. Roe, quitclaim 1

SOUTH WILLIAM ST, 12, Stone St, 17, extends from s s Stone St to e s South William St, 25.11x77.6x21.1x79.6; Charlotte A. Shortland and another, executors, to Anna F. Roe, (mtg $18,000) 28,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 128th St, 99.10x150; Edward Ince and wife to Martha Hendle and another, (mtg $63,000) 100

TOMPKINS ST, s s, 25 ft e of 174th St, 25x125; Victoria E. McCarthy to Jeremiah McCarthy, (mtg $4,100) 100

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s s, 25x139.11x28.11x125.6; Lot 610, map of land of George F. Godrée and another; John Barron to Ruth M. Blomstedt 650

VERMILYEA AV, w s, 100 ft s of Isham St, 25x125; Andrew Nelson to Francis C. Menair and another, other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON ST, 394, w s, 24.10x60; Louis F. G. Conover to the West Side Transfer Company 1

WEST END AV, 2038, s s, 25x90; Jeremiah C. Lynch to Anna M. Dalbeath, (mtg $25,000) 1

WEST END AV, w s, 92.8 ft s of 93d St, 27.6x100x irregular; Janet McAdam to Henry H. Cammann, (mtg $16,500) 100

2D AV, 2,065, s w corner of 109th St, 25x100; Giuseppina Mastucci to Isabella Labriola and another, ½ part, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, s e corner of 109th St, 51.6x75; Albert Brisman and wife to Max Orbach and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

2D AV, e s, 200 ft n e of Rose St, 25x100; Charles Welheim, executor, to Henry Maul 12,500

3D AV, 2,570, e s, 25x125; Robert M. Johnston and wife to Alice S. Ten Eyck 1

3D AV, e s, 125 ft s of 160th St, 25x125 to Franklin Av, 27.9x147; Fanny Schneider to Thomas F. Somers, (mtg $5,000) 100

3D ST, 59 East, runs n 77.8x s 18x n 18.9x e 5x w 96.2x w 20; Amelia November to Samuel Levy, (mtgs $12,000,) other consideration and 100

3D ST, 230 East, 19x75; Avenue C, 97, w s 20x90; Samuel Grossman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.

3D ST, 330 East, 19x75; Avenue C, 97, 20x83; Caroline Greenfield and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 22,000

4TH ST, 171 and 173 West, 43.2x54x irregular; Robert Friedman to Isaac W. Homm and another 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 27th St, runs s e 125x n e 24.8x n e 25x s w 10.9x n w 100x s w 23 to beginning; Reform Club to James R. Townsend and another, executors and trustees, B. & S. (mtg $180,000) 400,000

5TH AV, 1,450, w s, 25x100; William Schuster to Maier Berliner, (mtg $31,000) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, 522, w s, 32.11x100; Mary E. Bernstadt, widow, to Mary Bell 1,000

5TH AV, 1,448, w s, 25x100; William Schuster to Solomon Berliner, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, e s, 20.8 ft s of 47th St, 20x80; Ambrose M. Murray, Jr., executor, to Peter De Lacy 56,000

7TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x74.11; Elisabeth Caille to Solomon Brayerman and others 1

8TH AV, 661 to 663, n w corner of 42d St, 40.5x75; Louis Levy and others to William Volk, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and 100

9TH AV, 455, w s, 84.5 ft s of 56th St, 16x100; Leo Hirschfeld to Louis Kempner, (mtg $15,000) 100

9TH ST, 320 East, 24.11x93.11; Katie Gersch to Falk Rhonheimer, other consideration and 100

9TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Avenue B, 25x108, Unionport; James Tyrrell to August Helmstetter and wife 625

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 18x103.8; James F. Lynch to Germania Life Insurance Company 22,975

16TH ST, 323 and 324 East, 42x103.5; Abraham Shiverson and wife to Samuel November and others, (mtg $48,000) 100

17TH ST, 412 East, 25x100; Irving Bachrach and wife to Nicholas M. Daly and wife, (mtg $12,000) 1

18TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x70; Abram Brothers to Henry W. Rose 10

19TH ST, 47 East, 25x92; Laura Bayles to Edward V. Z. Lane, (mtg $15,000) 1

20TH ST, 212 West, 18.9x92; Emil Mandel to Benjamin Hochbaum, (mtg $75,000) 100

21ST ST, 21 West, 27x98.9; William Irwin, executor, to Mary A. A. B. Wagstaff, correction deed 1

31ST ST, 308 West, 13.9x88.9; City Real Estate Company to John H. E. Valentine, B. & S. ..... Nom.

31ST ST, 309 West, 18.9x88.9; John H. E. Valentine to City Real Estate Company, B. & S. (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

33D ST, 158 East, 18.9x98; Harriet M. Rannefeld, widow, to Susan Mount 100

46TH ST, 210 East, 15.8x100.5; George D. Obermayer to Sarah Tomlinson, (mtg $5,500) 1

48TH ST, 330 East, 25x100.5; Julie Nostheo to Lewis Lemle, (mtg $13,000) 1

49TH ST, 135 East, 18.9x100.5; Frank Thomassen to Ernest F. Bliss, Jr., other consideration and 100

50TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Adelaide McAuley Pile to Barrand G. Smith and another, other consideration and 100

51ST ST, 45 West, 21x100.5; Anna M. Galbraith to Ogden Lyons, (mtgs $67,000) ..... Nom.

51ST ST, 415 West, 25x100.5; Mary Timken to Alexander Torts, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration, and 100

52ND ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, runs n 100.5x e 25x s 100.4x w 21.4x w 3½; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Frida Horkimer, all title 11,075

56TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Mary F. Wellmann and wife to Christian Wollersheim, (mtg $15,000) 100

57TH ST, 453 East, 16x100.5; Annie Rosenbaum to Morris Makovsky, (mtg $7,000) 8,750

62D ST, e s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Rose Schreiber to Rachel Goldsmith 8,310

76TH ST, 330 East, 25x102.2; Anna K. E. Hampe to Louis Herr, (mtg $11,000) 1

76TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs s 96.10x w 50x n 96.4x e 50 to beginning; John L. Miller to Mary A. Goodsell, (mtg $90,000,) other consideration and 100

82D ST, n s, 210.11 ft e of 2d Av, 18x102.2; Joseph Rose and others to Morris Damsky and another, (mtg $7,700) 100

83D ST, 521, n s, 298 ft w of East End Av, 16x102.2; Henry Volz and another to John Volz, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

83D ST, 38 West, 19x102.2; James Culkin and wife to James Carlew, (mtg $18,000) 100

83D ST, s s, 148 ft w of East End Av, 25x102.2; Anna Jaeger and Elizabeth Rastetter and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

87TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100.8; Mary E. Davis to William E. Stein, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

90TH ST, 145 West, 20x100.8; Jacob Jung and wife to Aaron Kramer, (mtg $21,000) 100

90TH ST, 147 West, 25x100.8; Jacob Jung and wife to Solomon Haas, (mtg $21,000) 100

90TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Mathilde Schlereth to Charles Seipp, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

92D ST, n s, 218 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.8; Julie Frank to Charles Gulden, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

96TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x76.5x18.7x76.7; also plot on rear, 18.9x18.4; Walter J. Dean to Helen L. Kingsbury and another, (mtg $13,500) 1

96TH ST, 164 East, 18.9x100.8; Alwine Anspach to Dora Levy, (mtgs $6,500) ..... Nom.

96TH ST, 164 East, 18.9x100.8; Samuel Louis to Alwine Anspach, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.

96TH ST, 102 West, 26x100.11; Sarah Levy to Louis Becker 20

101ST ST, n s, 145 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; John E. Simons and another to Bernard Branner, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 184, s s, 170 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; John E. Simons and another to Bernard Branner, (mtg $13,500) ..... Nom.

103D ST, 148 West, 32x100.8x2x100.8; George J. Humphreys to Katharine V. Brennan, (mtg $26,500) ..... Nom.

109TH ST, 58 West, 25x100.11; Bernhard Freund to Amelia Reichhard, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

109TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Park Av, 19x100.11; Wella Wishmy to Netty Klein, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and 100

111TH ST, 78 East, 17.2x100.11; Louisa Scheters to Gustave Topper 100

112TH ST, 4 East, 25x87.7x25x74.10; Moser Arndstein to Simon Dansiger, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

116TH ST, 5 East, 25x100.11; Arnold Alder and another to Simon Gruen, (mtg $17,000) 100

116TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Bernhard Heine to Leopold Barth and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, 48 West, 17.6x100.11; Joseph Rosenbaum and wife to Samuel Wacht, (mtg $10,000) 100

117TH ST, 148 West, 25x100.11; Paul Obalski and wife to William W. Astor, (mtg $9,000) 1

117TH ST, 141 West, 25x100.11; Julia Levy to Wilhelmine Farmer, (mtg $24,500) 100

117TH ST, 141 West, 25x100.11; Elizabeth F. Shepherd to John A. Shepherd, B. & S. (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 220 East, 25 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Michael Meehan to Johanna Meehan, (mtg $5,000) 1

118TH ST, 124, n s, 305 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; James C. Crawford to Dora T. Roesti, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 153 and 155 East, 50x100.11; Max Gold to Morris J. Simon, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and 100

119TH ST, 147 West, 25x100.11; Jacob Lax, executor, to Julius A. Gottlieb to Ray Gottlieb, B. & S. ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 245 West, 16.8x99.11; James Byrnes to the Rivers estate, (mtg $7,000) 100

126TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 99.10x180; Martha Hensle to Edward Ince, (mtg $62,000) 100

129TH ST, 250 and 252 West, 44.8x99.11; Clarissa A. Schnibbe to Louis Metzger, (mtg $20,000) 1

133D ST, 536 West, 20x99.11; Joseph H. Marshall to Albert R. Ratmann, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

133D ST, s s, 50 ft w of 8th Av, 50x37.8x—to beginning gore; William W. Sharpe to James S. Graybill, quitclaim, correction deed, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

134TH ST, 165 West, 25x99.11; David Klein to Jacob A. Rauth, (mtg $18,000) 24,000

138TH ST, 112, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Catherine E. Morse to Mary E. Woolley, all liens ..... Nom.

138TH ST, 578 West, 25.3x100; Peter Goetz to Jane McLaughlin, (mtg $12,000) 1

139TH ST, 140 West, 25x99.11; Isidor Blumenkrohn and wife to Michael Erlander and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

139TH ST, 142 West, 25x99.11; Isidor Blumenkrohn to Michael Erlanger and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

140TH ST, 207 West, 18x99.11; Edward Haas, executor, to Edward Haas ..... Nom.

144TH ST, s s, 47.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.8x99.11; Anna M. Hyams to Joseph Frick, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 10

145TH ST, s s, 121.1x100x125.9x100, being Lots 172 and 174, map of Central Morrisania; Joseph H. Warren and another to William C. Oesting 28,250

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 87, 24 St, 14½; David Freshkich to Samuel L. Felber, 5 years. $2,100

BLEECKER ST, 151 and 153; Israel Lippman to Julia V. Pinsky, 3 years 1,800

DUANE ST, 301; Emma J. Adams and another to Albert Wagner, 5 years 2,250

ELIZABETH ST, 233; Mary A. McGuire to Rocco M. Maracci, 4 years 1,000

ELIZABETH ST, 239; Mary A. McGuire to Rocco M. Maracci, 5 years 1,300

GRAND ST, 420; Harris Schwartz to Ernst Kamlock, 4 years 780

MONROE ST, 120; Hannie Zurick to Louis Stemmler, 3 years 840

PEARL ST, 400; Lucy A. Buhler to Walter Noteboom, 3 years 1,050

FIFTH ST, 227; Rastin to Isaac Strauss, 2 1-12 years 840

RUTGERS PLACE, 15; Nathan Randall to Ike Breslau, 2 1-12 years 1,200

SUFFOLK ST, 148; Bernard Galewski to Abraham Teichman, 4 years 2,500

1ST AV, 1,717; Edward Rasfer to Isaac Schwadron, 3 years 2,400

3D AV, 724; Sarah J. H. Chase to Frank Golden, 3 years 1,100

3D AV, 750 to 754; Abram Bachrach to Gilio Turco, 1 years 1,750

3D AV, 856 and 858; 42d St, 102 and 104 East; Mary B. Weeks and another to Charles Connor, 3 years 5,000

12TH ST, n s, 104 ft e of Avenue B; Richard H. Handler to Charles R. Farnolo, 21 years 850

20TH ST, 353; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another to Gustav W. Roesel and another, 5 years 1,300

49TH ST, 53; Trustees of Columbia College to Imogene O. Brown, 21 years 725

SIXTH ST, 140 ft e of Keppler Av; Angie E. Harthorn to Henry J. Moore, 3 years 200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Henry, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; 22d St, n s, 325 ft w of 4th Av, due June 1, 1905; 6 per cent., gold $30,000

BECKER, Louis, to Sarah Levy; 98th St, 102 West, due March 30, 1906; 4½ per cent. 17,000

BECKER, Bertha, to Leon Levy; 74th St, n s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

BERNSTEIN, Bernard, to Louis Simon and another; 5th St, 610 East, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

BLISS, Ernest F., to Max Hirsch; 49th St, 135 East, 3 years, 6½ per cent. 9,000

BLOCK, Israel, and another to Elizabeth Terry; Rivington St, 38, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 23,000

BRANNER, Bernard, to John E. Simons and another; 101st St, 152 and 154 East, 2 mtgs, 2 years, 6 per cent., each 2,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Mary E. Barron, executrix and trustee; Carmine St, 63, 3 years 17,000

BRAVERMAN, Solomon, and others to Lawyers Title Insurance Company; 7th St, 43 East, demand, 6 per cent. 12,500

BRESLAUER, Henry, to District No. 1 of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; Norfolk St, 148, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold 20,000

BROADBELT, Geraldine, to Charlotte J. Hurley; 137th St, 247 West, 3 years 15,000

BROWN, Imogene O., to American Mortgage Company; 49th St, 58 West, demand, 6 per cent. 7,500

CAMMANN, Henry H., to Janet McAdam; West End Av, w s, 78.8 ft s of 86th St, 3 years 3,750

CLARK, H. Matilda, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Woodycrest Av, e s, 209.2 ft s of 166th St, and Jerome Av, w s, 21.9 ft n of 168th St; also Jerome Av, s e corner of 168th St, 3 years 30,000

DANZIGER, Simon, to Moser Arndstein; 112th St, 4 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

ERLANGER, Michael, and another to Isidor Blumenkrohn; 139th St, 142 West, prior mortgage $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

FAUST, William H., and another to Mathias Faust; Christie St, 92, prior mtg $18,000, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 4,000

FEINBERG, Israel L., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, n s, 57.5 ft n of 113th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 7,500

FEINBEIG, Israel L., to Harris Mandelb

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Sea View Ave. Mrs. J. Tice.

KILLKEN.
North Long Branch. Mrs. Kate Byron.
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Chelsea Ave. Jas. Fay.
TERHUNE COTTAGE.
Chelsea Ave. Henry Terhune.
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No. 26 Bowery, Near Canal.—First-class, six-story, fine, light basement, 25x100; or store and basement separate; lofts immediately; elevator. W. J. Hilbert, 46 New St., or your own broker.

Loft, 50x70; 1,665 Madison Av., below 111th St.; 14 large windows; possession; time allowed to fit up, &c. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 32nd St., near Bowery.

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East 113th St.—Corner store, suitable drug, tailor, marbler, any business. John Armstrong, 1,664 2d Av.

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Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Owners.—Send list of private dwellings to rent. Harlem; applicants waiting. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,601 Lexington Av.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. LAWRENCE, vs. CHARLES C. MEIGS. You will please take notice that pursuant to the terms of an order of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1903, made in the above-entitled action, you and each of you who are creditors of the copartnership of "Wright & Meigs," formerly doing business at No. 148 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, are required to present your respective claims, accounts, and demands, duly proven by affidavit in the usual form, to the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 42 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1903, otherwise you may be excluded from any dividend which may be paid by the receiver of said firm out of the assets in their hands.—Dated New York, Feb. 4th, 1903. W. BENTON CRISP, Referee, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
fb-law6mThSaw8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Schers Harlem Casino Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part 2 thereof, appointed to be held in and for the County of New York, at the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Heumann Harlem Casino Company.—Dated New York, April 15th, 1903. THE SCHERS HARLEM CASINO COMPANY, By MICHAEL HEUMANN, President.

Surrogate Notices.

RICE, WILLIAM MARSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, made on the 10th day of November, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSH RICE, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said William Marsh Rice, deceased, at 52 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, at the office of Messrs. Northcliffe, Byrne, Miller & Potter, their attorneys, on or before the 1st day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1902. WILLIAM MARSH RICE, Jr., JAMES A. BAKER, Jr., and JOHN D. BARTINE, Executors. NORTHCLIFFE, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Office and Post Office Address, 52 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.
nl5-law5mth

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARY C. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER WINICK, Kate Winick, and others, defendants.

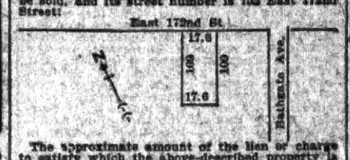
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of April, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 2nd day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, together with the dwelling house and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Bronx and the City of New York, being the premises known as No. 752 East 172nd Street, in said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street (formerly Bathgate Place) after widening distant fifty feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Bathgate Place with the westerly side of Bathgate Avenue before widening, and running thence southerly and parallel with Bathgate Avenue one hundred and nine feet, thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-second Street seventeen feet and six inches, thence northerly and parallel with Bathgate Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and nine feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Seventy-second Street after widening of said street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street six widened seventeen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 3, 1903.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its street number is 752 East 172nd Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is forty-nine hundred and seventy-four and 42-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to two hundred and sixty and 51-100 dollars, with interest from April 1st, 1903, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one hundred and thirty dollars and interest.

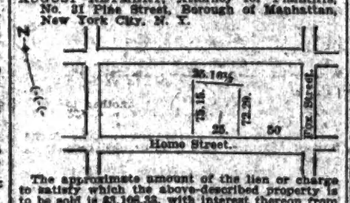
Dated New York, April 9, 1903.
LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.
ap9-2awSwM&Th&ap23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FANNY ROBINS and SARAH R. McCIFFERT, plaintiffs, against ANDERS JORGENSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, which, on a certain map entitled "Map of 145 Lots, being part of the Fox Estate, 23d Ward, New York City," signed John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, November 14th, 1893, as Map No. 124, is shown and distinguished as Lot Number Six (6) of Block Number Four Hundred and Forty-five, (445,) and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of said Block 445 (said southerly line or side of said block being shown on said map as the northerly line or side of Home Street) distant fifty (50) feet westwardly from the point of intersection thereof with the easterly line or side of said Block 445, (said easterly line or side of said block being shown on said map as the westerly line or side of Fox Street,) and running thence northwestwardly seventy-two feet and twenty-nine one-hundredths of a foot, (72.29 ft.); thence southwardly twenty-five feet and sixteen one-hundredths of a foot, (25.16¼ ft.); thence southwardly seventy-five feet and fifteen one-hundredths of a foot, (75.15 ft.), in the southerly line or side of said Block 445, (being the northerly line or side of Home Street, as shown on said map, as aforesaid,) and thence eastwardly, and along the same, twenty-five feet, (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. Be said, or any of said, several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, March 19th, 1903.
HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Referee.
AUGUST REYMERT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 31 Pike Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,106.32, with interest thereon from the 6th day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $203.65, with interest from the 6th day of March, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $265.54, and interest, into penalties.

Dated New York, March 19th, 1903.
HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Referee.
mh30-2awSwM&Th&ap22

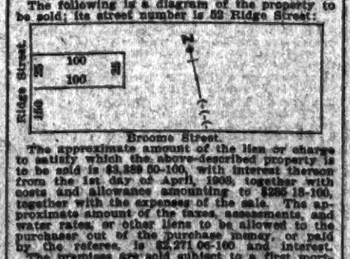
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ABRAHAM C. QUACKENBUSH, plaintiff, against PEISER BECK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 101 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Ridge Street distant northerly from the northerly line of Broome Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Ridge Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly again on a line parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Ridge Street aforesaid, and thence southerly along the said easterly line of Ridge Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 13th, 1903.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 52 Ridge Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,389.50-100, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $285.18-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,271.06-100 and interest.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) and interest at five per centum per annum from the first day of April, nineteen hundred and three, and subject to a second mortgage of thirty-five hundred dollars and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the fifteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and one.—Dated New York, April 15th, nineteen hundred and three. IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, ap14-2awSwTuThMay9 Referee.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MARTHA A. READE, Bankrupt.—No. 2,602.

Notice is hereby given that Martha A. Reade, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 10, 1903, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition, before the Hon. U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 27th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 15th, 1903.

NO. 5,797.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IKE ROEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ike Roey of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1903, the said Ike Roey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 15, 1903.

Pianos and Organs.

SPECIAL SALE

of Fifty

GRAND and **UPRIGHT**

WEBER PIANOS

The instruments used by the artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company during the past season (among the finest productions of the Weber factory and in all respects practically equal to new) will be sold this week and next at

VERY LARGE REDUCTIONS

from regular prices.

An unusual opportunity for judges of musical quality to secure the BEST at much less than real value. Terms liberal. ONE PRICE ONLY. Other instruments taken in exchange.

Further particulars on application.

WEBER WAREROOMS
Fifth Ave. Cor. 16th St. New York.

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the new WATERS UPRIGHTS and you will discover that a thoroughly first-class piano of WONDERFUL TONE QUALITIES can be purchased at a very reasonable price, and, if desired, on small monthly payments.

Send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch, (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?"—Wise

WISE PIANO BUYERS

will only buy a Piano made by a reputable manufacturer. The cost of a new high grade instrument is $500.00 and upward. There are a number of people who cannot afford to indulge in the luxury of so high a priced Piano. We deal exclusively in Pianos of the high grade class, which have been used, and certainly are far superior to new cheap instruments. Our stock at present consists of Pianos made by the following well known firms:

STEINWAY, WEBER, KNABE, SOHMER, HARDMAN, KRANICH & BACH, STECK, HAZELTON, FRANCIS BACON, CHICKERING AND OTHERS OF HIGH REPUTE.

AND CAN BE BOUGHT from $75.00 and up, AT THE

Wise Piano Warerooms,
19 and 21 West 125th St.
Open evenings until 9:30.

PEASE PIANOS

123 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
The Piano for the vocalist. Big values offered in our SPRING SALE of used pianos. Prices ½ to ⅓ off. Write for sale list and special payment plan. Renting, Exchanging.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
22 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rental applied on purchase. Waldorf Pianos. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1046—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 123 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Alteration Sale—Good Uprights, used; $75, $85, $95; Weber, Chickering; bargains. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 105 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 20 East 14th St.

Dancing.

Adults guaranteed perfect glide waltz in six private lessons for $5. Howe's private school, Harvard Building, 723 8th Av., between 41-42d Sts.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 460-462 East 126th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 6c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Security Storage Warehouse, 473 and 475 Clermont Av., Brooklyn; fine storage at lower rates than in Manhattan.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS, CARPET CLEANING, 235 W. 24th St. Tel. 266 Columbus. Est. 1875.

Machinery.

Electric motors, bought, sold, and exchanged; repairing. Bell Electric Motor Co., 194 Wooster St., N. Y. City.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 4 Maiden Lane.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL IRVING,

26 GRAMERCY PARK.

2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, $35.00 per month, including light, heat, and attendance, from now to October 1st; also a few furnished suites to rent transiently or permanently.

JAMES KNOTT, Prop.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 38d St.

21st St., 17-19-23 West, between 5th and 6th Avs. —Desirable large suite of rooms; also double room for gentlemen or married couple; service and table first-class; references; telephone.

24TH ST., 113, 115, 119 EAST.
THE NAYLOR.
Large double second-story room; also large single room; parlor dining rooms; telephone; table boarders.

44th St., 221 West, Near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; unexceptional board; refined home; references exchanged.

45th St., 10 East.—Sunny rooms, with board; parlor dining room.

87th St., 310 East.—Desirable rooms, newly furnished, suitable one or two; every convenience; excellent table; reasonable.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, newly furnished, with or without board; terms low; American family.

136th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to let with board.

Gramercy Park, 1, Corner 21st St.—Second floor rooms, en suite or singly, after April 20; references.

Country Board.

East Orange.—With refined private family; house all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 24 Brighton Av.

Good, plain, country board; fine shady lawn; boating and fishing. Address The Maples, Box 87, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

Board Wanted.

Young man desires room and board with private family; state full particulars. H. S., Box 119 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

46th St., 215 West.—Handsome room, second floor, suitable; other choice rooms; terms reasonable; private family.

102d, 209 West.—Cosy parlor and bedroom, also small bedroom; steam; convenient all cars. "O'Brien."

Doctor or dentist's office, private family, newly furnished; use of reception room; reasonable. 55 West 97th St.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rate.

**John Mulholland,

DAMAGE WROUGHT BY THE STORM

The Long Island and the New Jersey Coasts Suffer Severely.

Buildings and Boardwalks Swept Away —Washouts on Railways—High Wind in the City.

New York had another windy day yesterday, all day long an easterly gale that varied in intensity from thirty-eight to forty-six miles an hour blowing over the city. In front of the Empire Building, up on Broadway at Twenty-third Street where the Flatiron stands, on Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and various other places where the pranks of the wind are liveliest, there was one long continuous performance, in which flying hats, wrecked umbrellas, and tossing skirts figured prominently.

In parts of Long Island the wind-driven tides reported were the highest in months. At East Bay, Moriches, the wind drove the water up on to the mainland, and when it receded there were several thousand flounders left ashore. Inhabitants thereabout gathered in a large supply.

At the Battery the tide was also one of the highest seen in a long time, the water rising within two feet of the top of the wall, while the spray that was dashed up by the waves was thrown thirty or forty yards over into the park.

Out in the bay and in the rivers tugs proceeded with the greatest caution, and ferryboats did likewise, in many cases the latter being unable to keep up with their schedules. Ocean steamships also had to be unusually careful, and those that arrived in many cases required an extra half hour before they could be securely berthed.

At Riverhead, L. I., the cellars were flooded, and horses and cows had to be removed from the barns near the water front to a higher elevation to prevent their being drowned or swept into the storm-racked Sound, while people living on the south side of Peconic were traveling around in rowboats, the bridges even being submerged several feet.

From all over New Jersey came reports of damage. At Asbury Park the storm was the worst experienced in eighteen years. The velocity of the wind was reported at ninety miles an hour, and the huge breakers did much damage to property along the shore. The boardwalks suffered severely, and a fishhouse belonging to a man named Thompson was destroyed, as was also the stone bulkhead at the bathhouses in front of the Elberon Beach Club house, at South Elberon. Ex-United States Senator James Smith's houses are heavy.

At Seabright the storm was just as fierce as at Asbury Park, a part of Louis Sander's house being blown away, while the huts of three Swedish fishermen were upset and carried out to sea. One of the Swedes was seriously injured. The bulkhead in front of the cottage of G. B. Keeler of New York was also swept away, and Mr. Keeler was badly hurt.

In Atlantic City the storm raged with unabating fury all day, the meadow side of the city being inundated and many streets submerged for several blocks. Numerous washouts on the railroads were reported from the surrounding country.

Cape May likewise experienced a lively day. The tides destroyed the trolley tracks along the shore, as well as two cottages.

At Ocean City families in many instances had to be removed from their homes in rowboats. Red Bank reported the highest tide in years in the North Shrewsbury, the wharves being submerged, while the steamboat Sea Bird was unable to make her accustomed daily trip to New York.

From the lumber yard in Elizabeth there floated no less than 1,160,000 feet of lumber belonging to F. L. & A. Heidritter and valued at about $20,000. A cottage belonging to the Trippe estate, near Long Branch, was undermined and fell into the ocean. Other cottages were said to be in danger. In Galilee the house of Nelson Lockwood was washed away, and in many of the streets people had to use boats in order to get to their place of business.

WHITAKER WRIGHT IN COURT.

Prosecution Closes Its Case in the Proceedings for Extradition.

Whitaker Wright was examined before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday in the Federal Building, to ascertain whether or not the offense charged against him is extraditable. Samuel Untermyer took charge of the day's proceedings for Mr. Wright, although his associates, Louis Marshall and Maurice Untermyer, also were with him. Charles Fox, the legal representative of the British Consulate, appeared in behalf of the application to extradite Mr. Wright to stand trial on charges of wrecking the London and Globe Finance Corporation.

He opened the case by offering as part of the Government's proof a deposition which arrived from England Monday, signed by Frank Hallandy, a clerk in the General Post Office of London, and in charge of the Government's postal telegraph system. It was taken before the United States Consul General in London, and states an unsigned message was sent from Wormley, England, to Mr. Wright in Havre, France, saying that "things are looking bad." He also swears that a message came from Mr. Wright to his wife telling her to "Give Florence £500." This is supposed to refer to the amount given by Mrs. Wright to Miss Florence Brown, Mr. Wright's niece, who accompanied him to this country.

A demand was made by Mr. Untermyer that Mr. Fox announce the section of the English law that had been violated by Wright, as the defense wanted to make the specific act a part of the record. Mr. Fox read from the "Victoria Statutes" what commonly is known as the "Company's act." Then he stated to tell what law of this country had been violated, as the extradition treaty provides that an offense, to be extraditable, must be one against the laws of both countries. At this Mr. Fox referred to the banking laws, declaring that the London and Globe Finance Corporation in effect was a banking corporation.

At this point Mr. Untermyer said he wanted to make a motion for the discharge of the prisoner on the third complaint now pending, but Commissioner Alexander announced that under no circumstances could he entertain a motion in the matter that would affect its final disposition until after the Supreme Court renders a decision in the appeal taken from Judge Lacombe's refusal to permit the prisoner to give bail. The Commissioner said that the offense charged was one that would justify extradition.

After some discussion Mr. Fox announced that the Government had closed its case, and an adjournment was taken until Wednesday next to await a decision from Washington.

BARRED FROM ELLIS ISLAND.

Commissioner Williams Issues an Order Against St. Joseph's Polish Immigrant Home Agents.

Commissioner of Immigration William Williams issued an order yesterday afternoon barring the agents of St. Joseph's Polish Immigrants' Home, at 18 Greenwich Street, from Ellis Island. Mr. Williams said that he had investigated the matter thoroughly, and that he had concluded that it was not to the interest of the immigrant to go to the home. He refused to discuss the case further.

St. Joseph's Home is a Roman Catholic institution, and is in charge of Sisters of Charity. The Rev. Father John Strzelecki of 109 Seventh Street is President of the board that controls the institution. The sisters were at a loss yesterday afternoon to account for Commissioner Williams's act, they said. They had asked him three times for a reason for barring their agents, one of the sisters said, but Mr. Williams would not give them any answer. They were certain that no one connected with the home had acted improperly. As to whether the case would be appealed to Washington, they said that had not been decided as yet.

"I shall go to Ellis Island to-morrow to see Mr. Williams," said Father Strzelecki, "and I am sure that between us we will be able to straighten matters out. The order does not refer to the sisters, but only to the agents. At least, that is the way I understand it."

NEAR CLOSE OF ADAMS TRIAL.

Defense of Alleged "Policy King" to be Completed To-day—Main Witness Still Missing.

More testimony was taken yesterday in the trial of "Al" Adams, "Policy King," before Justice Scott. Before the adjournment for the day Assistant District Attorney Schurman had all the testimony except that of one witness in, and ex-District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn, who appears for Mr. Adams, announced that he would close his case before the noon recess to-day.

Mr. Schurman again called for William E. Nolan, who was the principal witness against Adams on the first trial, but he did not appear, and an attachment was issued for him. In the course of the proceedings yesterday it also appeared that the District Attorney's office has prosecuted an unsuccessful quest for another witness, whom Mr. Schurman referred to as Mr. Carr.

Chief County Detective George F. Hammond resumed the stand and told of the happenings of Dec. 12, 1901, when the raid on Adams's office at 40 West Thirty-fourth Street was undertaken. County Detectives McLellan and Reardon, who also were members of the raiding party, gave corroborative testimony.

On cross-examination Mr. Ridgway questioned Detective Reardon regarding valuable securities which Adams after the raid declared had been stolen from his desk. Reardon said that no such securities or any papers of value whatever were in the desk. Francis H. Leake of the Union Dime Savings Bank, Charles Hendricks of the Queens County Clerk's office, and Charles Flanagan, from the office of the County Clerk of Richmond, identified Adams's handwriting on various documents. The papers had relation to the Karsch Brewing Company, of which Adams is a Director, and corroborate, it is asserted, certain entries made in the books found in Mr. Adams's office, proving his ownership of these.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Samuel Shortridge and Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Lord, who have had the custody of the papers, also testified regarding this.

Half a dozen witnesses testified that they had been paid by Adams for work done on the house at 366 West Thirty-first Street, which was raided at the same time as Adams's office. This house was known at one time as the policy headquarters.

CONVICTED FOR A THREAT.

E. H. Loveless Sentenced for Writing a Menacing Letter to Compel Payment of a Bill.

Edward H. Loveless, Secretary of the Stationers' Board of Trade, 90 Nassau Street, was convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions of having written a threatening letter to compel the payment of a bill. The conviction was found under Section 559 of the Penal Code, which makes this a misdemeanor. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or go to prison for three days.

The complainant was William H. England, a member of the Woodward Publishing Company, which concern has offices in the Temple Court Building. On Jan. 28 Mr. Loveless wrote him a letter on the letterheads of the Stationers' Board of Trade, in which he declared that unless Mr. England paid a bill of $15 due the William N. Kneeple Pamphlet Binding Company before 1 o'clock the next day, he would send out a circular to the 700 members of the Stationers' Board of Trade, a list of which he inclosed, giving the name of the firm and the facts in the case. Mr. England paid the bill forthwith, but after doing so concluded he would find out whether there was any authority at law for the action of Mr. Loveless.

The finding of the court was announced in a decision written by Presiding Justice Mayer, and in which the other Justices, with the exception of Justice Wyatt, concurred. Justice Mayer said that the act threatened by the defendant was not contemplated as a measure to benefit the members of the Stationers' Board of Trade, but rather as one to compel the payment of the bill. Mr. Loveless had thus, he said, usurped the functions of the courts.

MARCONI STOCK MOVE.

Trust Company to Issue $5 Certificates —Shares Not to be Divided.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America had decided to divide its hundred-dollar shares into five-dollar shares in order to facilitate their distribution. These certificates, it was stated, were to be issued by a trust company, and the banking firm of Mallett & Wyckoff of 10 Wall Street was named as the promoter and author of a circular signed by it in which these five-dollar shares were offered for sale.

The Marconi Company, when informed of these facts, made the following statement:

"Notice is hereby given that a circular signed "Mallett & Wyckoff" just brought to our attention, and which appears as if it emanated from the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, was issued without authority of the company. The circular is misleading and is of such a character that the Directors hereby disavow any connection with it. The firm of Mallett & Wyckoff is unknown to us.

"The firm of Mallett & Wyckoff late in the afternoon made an explanation of its connection with the circular, saying in part:

"Previous to this date we issued a circular concerning five-dollar shares of Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, which circular inadvertently stated that the par value of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America shares was $5. This was an error.

"In order to supply a large demand on the part of the public for certificates for five-dollar shares an underwriting syndicate is being formed in connection with which a great number of shareholders are depositing their one-hundred-dollar shares with the Knickerbocker Trust Company here. The above trust company is issuing five-dollar certificates against these one-hundred-dollar shares, which will be, and are, marketable and exchangeable for shares of $5 par value when issued, and which also represent all rights to dividends and voting powers."

MUTUAL RESERVE TEST CASE.

Facts Stipulated in North Carolina Suit Submitted to Appellate Division.

Arguments were heard before the Appellate Division yesterday in a test case brought against the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company by George W. Woodward, a policy holder of the company residing in North Carolina. The case was argued on a stipulated statement of facts submitted directly to the Appellate Division. Hanging on the decision in this case are many other actions based on the same conditions, involving the company's policy holders in North Carolina. Many of these persons already have North Carolina judgments against the company, and the suits are based on these judgments, the defense of the corporation being that the judgments are illegal in that service was effected in each case on the Insurance Commissioner of the State as the company at that time had withdrawn its business from the territory in question.

Under the agreed statement of facts settled upon by Frank R. Lawrence for the corporation and by Morgan & Mitchell for Mr. Woodward, it appears that in March of 1899 the Legislature of North Carolina passed an act creating an Insurance Commissioner and required that all insurance corporations doing business in the State file with the Commissioner a power of attorney naming him as its agent for the purpose of receiving service of all papers, and also requiring that this power of attorney be irrevocable as long as the corporation shall continue to have any liability in the State. A month later, in April, the Mutual Reserve Life Company filed such a power of attorney. In May the Legislature passed another act requiring all mutual companies to reincorporate in North Carolina or cease to do business there. Accordingly in May the Mutual Reserve withdrew from the State, and since May 17 of 1899 has not written a policy there. The Directors met and revoked the power of attorney, and on May 20 this revocation was served on him.

In 1900 Woodward began his action to recover all moneys paid to the company for premiums, holding that in raising its assessments it had violated its contract under the North Carolina laws. The papers were served on the Insurance Commissioner, as no other agent could be found in the State, and judgment by default was secured for about $850. Many other policy holders got like judgments by default, no appearances being made at any time by the company. It is upon these judgments that the Woodward case was agreed upon as a test.

SOUND BOAT BEATEN BACK BY THE STORM

The Starin, Almost Helpless, Forced to Seek Shelter.

Passengers Eat All the Regular Provisions on Belated Boat—Wrecks on Staten Island.

The Starin Line steamboat John H. Starin, which left New York for Bridgeport on Monday night, and which had not been heard from late Tuesday night, is safe. She is now tied up at Locust Grove, near Huntington Harbor. Late yesterday a report was received to the effect that the provisions supplied for the trip had given out and that recourse had to be made to the cargo.

From Monday night until she ran into Locust Grove the Starin battled with a combination of wind and sea that would have staggered a boat a great deal stronger. The seas were of the regular midocean kind. Despite the efforts of Capt. McAllister the craft continually made leeway, which, owing to the direction of the wind, kept forcing her over toward the Long Island shore. At 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, at which hour she was due at New Haven, the Starin was being tossed about in the Sound as if she were a piece of cork.

The waves at that time were the worst that Capt. McAllister ever had to contend with, and it was all that he could do to hold the Starin's head into the seas. No headway was made, and after several hours' battling against such heavy odds the Captain decided that it was best to try to make some nearby harbor. It was clearly out of the question to attempt making New Haven with such high seas running. Accordingly the course was altered, and the Starin headed for Huntington Harbor.

After a struggle the boat arrived off that point, where she found shelter and anchored. On board were thirty-eight passengers, including ten women, besides the crew of twenty men. With the exception of the crew everybody on board was seasick when the Starin anchored. When the boat got into smooth water, however, the illness abated and then everybody became hungry. They ate so ravenously, according to the reports received yesterday, that the steward of the boat soon found that his larder was empty, and then it was that the requisition was made on the stores in the cargo.

As they got better, the passengers thought that they would like to proceed on their journey, but Capt. McAllister refused to comply with their request, for he knew that the seas were running as high and the wind blowing just as fiercely as it had been during the night. This opinion of the Captain was substantiated a few hours later at Huntington, when a series of cross seas swept the harbor with the result that the anchor chain broke and the Starin started to drift away.

Capt McAllister immediately signaled the engineers, and the craft was brought around head on, and after a half hour's effort brought close enough to the excursion pier to be securely tied up. It was dark then, and the passengers, after another meal, went to bed with the exception of three men, F. J. Burns of Waterbury, J. S. Corcoran of New Haven, and W. S. Frampton of this city. That trio decided to walk to Northport and from that place take a train for their destinations. They had a hard time finding their way over the rain-soaked roads, and it was several hours before they finally found the village and were safe in bed in the village hotel. Yesterday the life-savers of Eaton's Neck furnished the Starin with some extra provisions, and with that supply and what is in the hold of the vessel there is plenty to last for two weeks to come, should those on board be unable to leave the vessel.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Starin, during a lull in the gale, cast off her lines and headed out, with the intention of making New Haven. She got as far as the mouth of the harbor and then suddenly turned around and sped back to the excursion pier to be tied up again. It was too rough to venture out, and there was little chance of New Haven being made before to-day. The Starin is in good condition, and does not appear to have suffered any damage.

Many other vessels that left here Monday and Tuesday for near-by cities had rough times, according to reports received in New York yesterday. The William G. Payne of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, which started for Bridgeport Tuesday afternoon, after a severe battle with wind and waves had to put into Cow Bay, L. I., and was still there late yesterday afternoon.

Another craft, the Little Silver, which plies between this city and Red Bank, which was due Saturday afternoon, did not make the city until yesterday, while down near Fire Island the Long Hill life savers sent word that the barge Rosemont, coal laden, had gone to pieces. The crew was rescued several days ago.

On the shore of Staten Island, along which is always moored a fleet of sailing craft, two fishing schooners were wrecked and several other vessels had narrow escapes from a similar fate. The first of the schooners to go was the Mariner, which dragged her anchor and came ashore at the foot of Water Street, Stapleton. She started pounding, and was reported in the afternoon as already going to pieces. The other schooner was the Iroquois, which dragged her anchor in Bechtel's Basin, and then crashed into a pier. She sank immediately and is believed to be a total loss.

Another vessel, the four-masted French ship Joelette, also dragged her anchor and drifted within a hundred yards of the Bechtel Basin pier before her crew got her under control. The men were working hard last night to keep her from going ashore.

The English bark Itata also broke loose, and narrowly missed crashing into the pier at Stapleton.

Off Clinton the fishing schooner Edward Hooper of Gloucester dragged her anchor, and then, going astray, crashed into the pilot boats Edward E. Barrett and James Gordon Bennett. The Barrett and Jagoe was carried away, and her bowsprit torn away, while the Hooper's quarter deck was damaged and she sprang a leak. The Barrett was only slightly damaged. Other parts of Staten Island reported that the tide was the highest in years and that the lowlands were all under water.

The two Yale students who sailed from New Haven in a catboat Monday morning, and for whose safety grave fears are entertained in New Haven, were found at Roanoke Landing, L. I., yesterday afternoon. They had been blown across the Sound and had hard work effecting a landing. They were given shelter by a farmer, and left there yesterday for New Haven.

COAL BARGE PROBABLY LOST.

Craft with Captain and Family Thought to Have Gone Down in Long Island Sound.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 15.—A large barge of the Eastern Coal Company, holding 3,000 or 4,000 tons of coal, with a Captain and his family on board, is thought to have gone down in the Sound between Captain's Island and Long Island this morning.

The boat was observed to break away from a tow going up the Sound yesterday morning and put to anchor. She was still there this morning, and then suddenly disappeared.

A heavy southwest wind was blowing such a high sea that no one dared to put out from this port to the rescue.

Rebuilt Liner New York Sails.

The rebuilt American liner New York sailed for Southampton yesterday morning. The vessel is practically new, and Capt. Passow expects to make a record on the voyage over if the weather conditions are favorable. Among those who sailed on the liner were Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, the new commander of the European Squadron; Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, and Miss Elizabeth Marbury.

Lotos Club to Dine Richard Arnold.

The Lotos Club will give a musical dinner April 25 at 6:30 P. M. in honor of Richard Arnold, who celebrates the twenty-fifth year of his connection with the New York Philharmonic Society this month. Mr. Arnold was for many years concert master of this society.

Education Alliance Exhibition.

The Educational Alliance exhibition of art work of classes under its direction and of Jewish antiquities will be open to-morrow from 8 to 10 P. M., and Saturday and Sunday from 3 to 5 and from 8 to 10 P. M. At the same time an exhibition of the work of east side artists, held under the auspices of the Art Culture League, will be open to the public.

TWO WOMEN CLAIM PREACHER.

The Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, Formerly Bishop Potter's Chaplain, is Sued for Divorce by Wife No. 1.

Through an order issued by Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday it appears that two women claim the Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin as their husband. Mr. Baldwin for two years was a resident of this city, and for some time prior to July 1, 1897, was in the diocese of Bishop Potter and acted as the Bishop's chaplain. At the office of Bishop Potter yesterday it was said that since that date Mr. Baldwin has been in the diocese of Michigan.

Mr. Baldwin now is being sued for an absolute divorce by Mrs. Adelaide E. Baldwin, to whom he was married on March 5, 1888, and also is charged with having contracted what he asserted was a "common-law marriage" with Rebecca Esther Greenwood, in 1896, in this city. The order issued yesterday by Justice Blanchard was on the application of Edward S. Fowler of 76 William Street, attorney for Mrs. Baldwin No. 1, and directs that letters rogatory be issued to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island for the examination of witnesses there. The present whereabouts of Mr. Baldwin are unknown, and papers in the suit against him have been served by publication.

Mrs. Baldwin says she first became acquainted with the facts of her husband's double life in 1898, when she received a letter from the other woman telling of the duplicity Baldwin had practiced upon her and asking the wife to visit the second home of the clergyman, in Detroit, and see there the pictures, clothes, books, and other belongings to prove her assertion. At the time of writing this letter it appears that Mrs. Baldwin No. 2 believed Mrs. Baldwin No. 1 to be a sister-in-law of Baldwin and had no idea of a former marriage. Mrs. Baldwin No. 1 went from her home in Saginaw, where Baldwin at that time had a charge, and visited the other woman in Detroit, when all the facts became known to each other. At the time of the supposed common-law marriage here in 1896 Baldwin is said to have declared himself a student of Oxford under vows not to marry until six years after graduation. He said he still had two years to wait.

The second Mrs. Baldwin and her mother, Mrs. Rebecca F. Stafford, now reside at 50 Bond Street, in Providence, and will not come to New York for the trial of the first Mrs. Baldwin's action. They also refuse to appear before a commission in Providence, and the object of yesterday's order will be to have the questions put to them through the Rhode Island courts and thus compel testimony.

GOAT'S DIET NEARLY FATAL.

Patrick Sarsfield Ats Up His Owner's Money, but Children's Pleadings Save His Life.

Jeremiah Cronin counted out $27 in small bills yesterday, and, placing the notes with three checks aggregating $22.50 in his bank book, was about to send all to be deposited, when a customer entered his saloon at 568 Henderson Street, Jersey City. Cronin placed the money, checks, and book on a table and went behind the bar.

At that moment Patrick Sarsfield, pet goat of the little Cronins, strolled in the back door, and spying the green ends of the bills sticking out from the book, promptly went over to the table and ate a five-dollar bill. He found it good, and finished the remainder of the bills. The checks then were consumed, and Patrick Sarsfield was reflectively munching the tender leaves of the bank book when Mr. Cronin, glancing in his direction, saw what had been done. Whereat he promptly furnished a new and highly colored version of the lamentations of Jeremiah.

The goat was roused from its reflective mood by a torrent of words, all reflecting on its hitherto unblemished reputation for honesty, punctuated by blows of a bungstarter.

"Call a butcher!" shouted Mr. Cronin to his eldest son. "Patrick Sarsfield has eaten $27 in good green money."

"Oh, pa, do you think it will poison him?" chorused the little Cronins.

"It's very likely to prove fatal in his case," averred Mr. Cronin. "Call the butcher."

When the children realized the dreadful import of their father's demand for that person, they set up tearful pleadings.

"When we grow up we'll work and pay back what Patrick Sarsfield ate," they promised.

"And, besides," said the eldest, "the money's gone, and you'll only waste a goat."

That view of the matter saved Patrick Sarsfield's life, but in future his diet will be carefully restricted.

LEGAL NOTES.

A COMPLICATED CASE.—A complicated state of affairs was brought to light yesterday on the argument before the Appellate Division of an appeal from an interlocutory judgment in a partition suit brought by Henry W. Chadeayne, as executor, against Christopher Gwyer and others. It appeared that the father of the defendant Gwyer by his will devised his property in trust, part of the income to be paid to his widow and part to his children. After the death of Mrs. Gwyer the children were to take absolutely. To liquidate debts which they owed their father several of the children mortgaged their interests to the executor of his will. One of these was the defendant Gwyer. He subsequently became a judgment debtor of Moses Straus, and in supplementary proceedings a receiver was appointed, who sold Gwyer's share in his father's estate to Hermine B. Straus. Another creditor, Charles Snowden, also obtained a judgment against Gwyer. So did the executor of his father's will. Gwyer in the meantime gave his mother a deed of his interest in the estate. Snowden assigned his claim to one Brown, who brought an action on the judgment and issued execution to the Sheriff. The latter sold Gwyer's share to Brown. The court below held that neither the receiver nor his grantee has any interest in the property; that the defendant Brown as the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale is the owner of the share of the estate which pertained to Gwyer under his father's will, subject to the liens which were prior in time. The receiver and Mrs. Straus contended that even if it be assumed that the judgment debtor Gwyer was the owner of an interest in the estate and that the proper course would have been to refuse the appointment of a receiver and leave the judgment creditor to his remedy by execution, yet his appointment having been granted it is not void, and cannot be assailed collaterally, and so long as it stands the receiver's title to all the property of the debtor must be recognized and enforced. Brown's counsel argued that the receiver's title, if any, was but a qualified one. The proper remedy—sale by execution—was not exercised. To assume that the receiver could sell the real estate of the debtor by virtue of Section 2,468 of the Code of Civil Procedure would be giving him, counsel said, powers which would be in derogation of rights reserved under other sections of the code. Decision was reserved.

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CORPORATION'S RIGHT TO BUY ITS OWN STOCK.—In a suit brought by George E. Joseph, as trustee in bankruptcy of the Mutual Mercantile Company, against Norman C. Raff the Appellate Division of this city has held that a solvent corporation may purchase its own stock, especially if it is intended immediately to reissue it. Mr. Joseph, the plaintiff, sought to cancel an agreement made between the Mutual Mercantile Company and the defendant, its President, whereby, in consideration of the resignation of the latter, the company would buy his stock. The evidence showed that the Directors believed, in good faith, that their incoming President and his friends would take up the stock purchased from Mr. Raff. The company did not go into bankruptcy until over five months after the transaction complained of. That the company was solvent at the time is shown, said Justice Laughlin for the court, by the fact that one of the company's notes, given Mr. Raff as salary, was purchased by one of the Directors. "Furthermore," he continued, "the transaction having been in entire good faith and not in contemplation of the insolvency of the company, the company would be estopped, and we think its subsequent creditors should also be estopped, from questioning the validity of the purchase of the stock by the company from the defendant, since it is impossible to rescind the sale and restore him to the position he then occupied. Had he remained a Director and President, as he might and doubtless would have done but for this agreement, he would have had the benefit of his individual judgment in the management of the affairs of the company for the protection of all the stockholders, including his own interest as such."

"IMPROVES WITH USE."
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BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Discussion at Meeting of Members of Presbyterian Alliance.

President Roosevelt Quoted Against Enforced Reading—Religion in New Possessions—Marriage and Divorce.

The Executive Commission of the Western or American section of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches Throughout the World Holding the Presbyterian System met yesterday afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. R. P. Kerr of Richmond, Va., presided and those who took part in the proceedings are members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, the United Presbyterian Church, and the General Synod Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell welcomed the delegates. He told those from Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago that this is the centre of the world and that if there is anything going on it is surely taking place in this city, but there are always some things going on which perhaps it would be better that they did not know about.

Among the subjects discussed were "The Bible in the Public Schools," "Evangelistic Work in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands," and "A Day of Prayer for Public Schools."

The Rev. Dr. F. R. Beattie of Louisville, Ky., in his report on the use of the Bible in the public schools said:

"While it cannot be said and it cannot be charged that our public schools are secular, yet it is evident that careful attention is needed to protect them from becoming more and more secular. Here the Church should give guidance. Something should be done to secure the uniform interpretation of the laws. In one case the Bible is excluded as a sectarian book and in another it is given a place in the public schools. The ministry of the churches of this alliance can do good service in giving their people proper instruction and guidance upon this matter and thereby create a healthy public sentiment, to retain the Bible in the public schools in the place of honor and usefulness. This subject might also be very properly brought from time to time before the Supreme Court by the different branches of this alliance."

The opposition to the acceptance of Dr. Beattie's report was started by the Rev. Dr. W. S. P. Bryan of Chicago, who said that the undue alarm among the churches at the decline of Bible reading in the public schools. He said that the alliance could not insist on Bible reading in the schools, and if it did so it was likely to receive Governmental discouragement. He remarked: "I agree with President Roosevelt that the enforced rule as to the reading of the Bible in the schools is a relic of priestcraft."

Gen. R. E. Prime of Yonkers spoke in support of Bible reading in the schools and maintained that to-day Bible reading is allowed in thirty-eight of the States. Answering Mr. Bryan, he said that undoubtedly President Roosevelt had made the statement attributed to him, but he had made it out West, and it was "but one of his foolish utterances." He also said that German atheists favored the reading of the Bible in the public schools because they wanted their children educated thoroughly.

The report was recommitted and ordered to be reprinted for discussion at the next regular meeting.

The Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, the American Secretary of the Alliance, in his report concerning the appointment of a day of prayer in public schools, said: "While the churches generally have accepted the appointment of the second Sabbath of September as such a day, it is believed that it would be well to communicate with them a second time on this most important subject." The suggestion was agreed to.

The paper of Judge Lanning of Trenton, N. J., on "The Relation of the United States Government to Religious Work in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico" was read by Gen. Prime. The Judge said in part:

"It seems, so far as the Constitution goes, that the Government of the United States may not in any form or by any of its agencies interfere with the free exercise of religion in the Philippine Islands or Porto Rico, which are territories belonging to the United States. This lack of power and the inhibition of the Constitution, the first amendment of which provides that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, is not to be modified by any political exigency whatever. There can be no doubt that the attitude of the Government in this matter must be one of non-interference in regard to religion."

Dr. Roberts next read a communication from the General Conference of the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian Churches concerning marriage and divorce. The communication, which was signed by Bishop Doane, said that the churches have united in the appointment of members to a conference on the subjects and expressed the hope that the delegates of other churches may be appointed. Continuing, it said:

"It is earnestly to be desired that some action should be had to limit the evils which arise from the loose divorce laws prevalent in the many States, and also to secure and that the proper enforcement of appropriate regulations as to marriage both in Church and State. Both the welfare of the family, of the State, and of the Church are involved in this matter. No argument is needed to bring home the great importance of this subject or the great value, if it can be secured, of united action in reference to it on the part of the great Christian bodies of America."

Dr. Kerr appointed a committee of five to represent the Western section at the Conference. The members are the Rev. Drs. W. H. Black of Marshall, Mo., (Chairman;) W. H. Roberts of Philadelphia, Penn., (Secretary;) John McNaugher, Allegheny, Penn.; J. Addison Henry, Philadelphia, Penn., and Gen. R. E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.

The meeting is to be continued this morning and afternoon. In the evening the delegates are to be entertained at a banquet in the Hotel Savoy.

ROOS WILL CONTEST ENDED.

Widow of Art Connoisseur Reaches Agreement with Other Heirs.

Frank C. Avery of the law firm of Avery, Schlesinger & Paul appeared in the Surrogates' Court yesterday morning with the announcement that the contest over the will of Leonard F. Roos, the art connoisseur, was to be withdrawn by an agreement between Mrs. Roos, the widow, and the testator's brothers and sisters in Switzerland.

Mrs. Roos, who inherited only what dower rights her husband was unable to take from her, raised the contest after the failure of the charges against Miss Long and Mr. Timpano, whom she accused of having kept her away from her husband's bedside in his last days and with having hastened his end by improper care.

Mrs. Roos, after taking charge of the property, will pay to the heirs certain agreed sums periodically. The estate consists of some real estate and pictures, the latter estimated to be worth $25,000.

Customs Messenger Plan.

The customs brokers of New York, through their regular organization, have put into operation a plan to co-operate with Collector Stranahan in his scheme to hasten the customs service. President Robinson of the Customs Brokers' Association informed the Collector yesterday that the association had decided to establish a messenger system from the Custom House to the docks, to be managed by the association, for the purpose of hastening the delivery of permits to the docks.

H. B. Claflin Company's Purchase.

The H. B. Claflin Company yesterday purchased the entire dress goods stock of Lee, Tweedy & Co. of 86 Worth Street, the terms not being made public. Lee, Tweedy & Co. it is understood, will retire from the dress goods business, continuing as dealers in wash goods.

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THE CRAVENETTE (or, as one of our customers called it, the "Cravat" Coat), rain-proof, also here in great variety.
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Brass Beds, $18.50, White Enamel, brass trimmed, $4.75—and Enamelled woods which we specially recommend for the seashore.
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Our Spring Suits prove it; of fancy cheviots, of fancy worsteds, of homespuns, of blue serges, and black serges, $12 begins the prices—finer, higher of course.

Our Top-Coats and Rain-Coats are proofs, too, $15 and up.

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THE CURE is alone effected through the free motion of our Pad, allowing the relaxed muscles to develop into their normal condition.
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